

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

The Saint Paul Press.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

**NEWS OF THE MORNING.**  
The news from New Hampshire is cheering. No choice for Governor was made by the people, but the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature which secures a Republican Governor. All the members of Congress are Republicans.

The President has issued a Proclamation, calling upon all soldiers absent without leave to return to their regiments, offering to receive them until the first of April with no further punishment than the forfeiture of pay during their absence. If they do not report within the time specified they will be "arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides," which means that they will be shot.

Col. Dodge made a reconnaissance from Norfolk, marching 110 miles, where he met the enemy and routed them.

Col. Ellet has asked permission to go below Vicksburg with two rams, and attempt the re-capture of the Queen of the West. Admiral Porter thinks we have furnished the rebels with a sufficient quantity of boats and refuse permission.

The mention made of the Indians by the Vicksburg *Whig* alludes to the day previous to her capture by the rebels.

The iron clad, Lafayette, has gone up the Yazoo River.

Hon. Ezra B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, has decided that soldiers discharged for other causes than wounds are not entitled to pensions.

**THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.**

The news from New Hampshire is good. It might be better, but considering everything, especially Frank Pierce and the Society of the Diffusion for Political Information, it is good enough. And in these days—saldening and sickening as the confession may be—it is still abundant cause for congratulation that the national cause is barely safe with the people of a loyal State, and that falsehood and party sophistry and mad ambition, and above all the unquenchable meanness of political hostility, have not quite upset the faith of the people in the government of their fathers. The nation will breath free, them to know that New Hampshire is not lost.

The returns as far as received foot up 54,176 votes which, since the absorption of so many of the voting class into the army, is probably within a few hundred of the whole vote.

The total vote in 1862 was 62,125. Since then, however, the State has sent some troops to the Union army, drawn chiefly from the Republican population, which would leave about the number of votes returned in the telegraphic statement. Assuming then that the final result will differ but little from the telegraphic report, the vote for Governor will compare as follows with the returns of last year:

Rep.	Dem.	Dem. Union.
1862	32,125	27,566
1863	31,984	25,712
		5,373

The Republican majority in 1862 over the Democratic candidate, was 3,584. The diminution of this majority is a proof that the Republicans of New Hampshire have not been behind those of other loyal States in their devotion to the flag—a devotion which, like them, they share—not by staying at home to vote—but by rushing to the defense of the glorious standard of the nation on the field of battle.

**THE BRANCHES S. F. T. D. O. P. E.**

A project was set foot on a little while ago, during the white heat of the Market House demonstration, to establish a reliable Copperhead organ in St. Paul. The *Pioneer* it was found, couldn't be depended on. The sanguine hopes excited by its warm espousal of the Copperhead cause when the Copperhead sky was bright, were rudely dashed to the ground by its sudden and sixty-sixth desertion of its allies when the Copperhead sky grew dark.

It was to be expected therefore that the pent-up flood of Copperhead emotion—which denied its proper vent through its natural and ancient channel—should beat impatiently against the narrow bounds of the Market House and seek an outlet for its sentimental woes through a newspaper tributary of the Chicago *Times*.

They therefore resolved to start a daily paper, and would undoubtedly have done so, if they had not discovered, to their great astonishment, that the enterprise involved a considerable pecuniary outlay for which the projectors were at that time unprepared. Indeed, it was found upon investigation that the sixty members of the Copperhead club, so far from being able to support a newspaper of their own,

were, very few of them, able to take one, and still fewer were able to read it if taken.

The club was therefore fain to be content with resolving itself into a branch of the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information"—and in the enthusiasm of the moment they went so far towards promoting the objects of that benevolent institution as to subscribe freely and numerously for Sanitary's "*Crisis*" and the Chicago *Times*. It was afterwards ascertained, however, to their great disappointment, that it was an inexorable rule with those journals that subscriptions should be accompanied with the cash in advance. This hard condition was deemed an insuperable obstacle to the "diffusion of political information" by the Copperhead club, and the benevolent project was reluctantly abandoned.

**MILITARY TYRANNY.**

A private of Company A, 8th Regiment Minn. Vol., stationed at Fort Ripley, sends a lengthy communication bitterly denouncing the tyrannical conduct of the First Lieutenant towards some of the privates of that Company. If the statements of our correspondent are correct, the indignation which he expresses is excusable; but if we decline to publish his letter it is from no want of sympathy with his resentment, but, because, in the first place, his complaints are accompanied with expressions, the tendency of which is to excite a spirit of mutinous insubordination among the soldiers, and secondarily and chiefly because the newspaper public is not the proper tribunal to which to refer the grievances alleged, since if his charges are well founded—the army regulations provide ample methods of redress.

The high character of the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel of the Regiment, whose justice and kindness he deservedly applauds, ought to be a sufficient assurance that an appeal to their protection from the insolence of subordinate officers would not be in vain.

While declining to publish *ex parte* complaints against officers which, for ought we know, may be without any substantial foundation, it is at the same time proper that these shoulder-strapped gentlemen should know that they will be held responsible to public opinion for the exercise of the despotic powers which the requirements of military discipline impose upon them. There is no meaner wretch in the world, nor one more deserving universal execration, than an officer of any grade who abuses these powers beyond the requirements of discipline or the welfare of his men, eight years of age, were not in the least respected, but knocked down with the same fiendish vindictiveness which characterized all the acts of the mob.

As though the minds of the men constituted the vast crowd which assembled around the City Hall, and in the forecourt of the Guardhouse, the negroes were literally beaten out of existence, and the furniture piled in the middle of the street and burned. Among the articles of furniture the bonfires, a large number of musical instruments could be discovered—trumpets, drums, banjos, guitars, accordions, and almost every musical instrument in existence.

Fatherhood was ripped open and the contents scattered over the streets, and everything totally destroyed. Then, not satisfied with having destroyed every vestige of furniture, the torch was applied to the building, and the entire block, the whole of the entire block, on both sides of the street, was soon leveled to the ground. The steamers were upon the spot promptly, but would only be permitted to throw water on the houses of the negroes, to prevent the conflagration from breaking out, and the mob threatened that the negroes would be burned to pieces if they attempted to move upon other buildings than those designated. As there was no room for doubt that these threats would be summarily executed, it necessarily compelled that course, it was deemed proper to cater to the wishes of the mob.

The work of destruction was progressing with fearful rapidity. No sooner was one building burned than another was set on fire, some of them being several blocks apart.

The notorious Paton alley was entirely destroyed, as also were several buildings in that vicinity.

It was impossible last night to ascertain the number of buildings destroyed, but it is safe to say that they will aggregate not less than forty or fifty.

A number of fires were set during the evening by the mob, and among them a row of buildings occupied by poor white families.

The authorities, becoming alarmed at the greater portion of the disturbance had taken place, telegraphed to Ypsilanti for troops. Fire companies were immediately sent, but did not arrive until after the mob had dispersed from exhaustion.

The ascertained casualties among the whites consist of one killed and four wounded. The *Free Press* report thus continues:

"There are many negroes in Minnesota. We have some here in our company, but we have a little charity in our anger towards them, knowing that they are badly afflicted with the 'nigger brain.' I feel that every disloyal man of the negro race is not worth a hand to hold."

The cry of death and vengeance ran through the crowd like an electric shock. The sight of the bleeding corpse of the dead man, and the groans of a half dozen who were mortally wounded, kindled anew the flames of insubordination and rage. The Germans, especially, were maddened beyond description, because their commander had been sacrificed, as they thought and expressed it, to protect a negro who was trying to rescue the criminal, and they sought other channels to give vent to their malice.

The first house where a negro family resided, one end of which was used as a cooper shop, situated on Bealeton street, was surrounded with bricks, paving stones and clubs, and a dozen or more persons, with clubs, rushed into the shop, shouting, "Kill the niggers!"

"They'll not look no oil in their lamps, they'll not sleep and eat!"

Such was the language of the rebels, as they stoned the negroes to death, and then, as the rebels held out against the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. No one dares peace more than I do; but such as I do, such as that even the rebels themselves will not wish to have broken."

**RECRUITING.**—Lieut. J. C. Whipple is actively engaged in recruiting men for the Third Minnesota Battery. He writes, he is meeting with good success, a fact which is accounted for in a great measure by Lieut. Whipple's personal popularity as a citizen and gallant soldier. We know of no man in that section who could more easily obtain recruits for this service. His name, we believe, is with C. Perkins Esq., on Main Street.—*New Haven Statesman.*

**The Bloody Riot at Detroit.**

**A FIENDISH AND UNRELENTING MOB.**

**BARRARO'S TREATMENT OF UNRESISTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

**Cowardly Conduct of the Authorities.**

**After the Rioters Have Actually Exhausted Themselves the Military are Called Out.**

**Detroit Eternally Disgraced.**

From the Detroit Free Press, etc.

**fering creatures than would have been shown to a rattle snake. No tears could move, no supplication assuage the awful feelings of the fiendish spirit of revenge which had taken possession of that mass of people. One colored woman made her appearance at the door with a little child in her arms, and appealed to the mob for mercy. The monstrous fact must be told, her tearful appeals were met with a shower of bricks, stones and clubs, driving herself and the baby into a corner, and then, as though she had been a man, she leaped into the street, and, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of one of the rioters, and then, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of another, and then, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of a third, and then, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of a fourth, and then, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of a fifth, and then, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of a sixth, and then, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of a seventh, and then, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of an eighth, and then, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of a ninth, and then, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of a tenth, and then, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of a eleventh, and then, with a blow of her fist, struck the head of a twelfth, and then, 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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1862.

THE CITY.

**L. O. G. T.** — Dethaway Lodge of Good Templars will have an important meeting this evening. A paper will be read by Miss Helen Ewing. A Degree meeting will also be held. By order of the W. C. T. U.

**FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.** — The body of Alfred Kuhn, who died on Tuesday, was borne to his last resting place in Oakland Cemetery, yesterday. The Fire Department, headed by the remains of Great Western Band, accompanied and followed in uniform. Pioneers, Firemen and Laddie Company in uniform, followed. The funeral procession was somewhat impeded in its progress by a number of carriages containing the friends of the deceased. The flags of the Engine Houses were at half-mast.

**A HOGHUS SIGNER.** — We have been requested to call attention of the city authorities to the number of hogs that are seen daily trampling the principal streets of the city. We wish to be understood as alluding to hogs of the quadruped species in man's mark, which roll in mud, and pollute the public domain. We request the Board Master that the City is not in a fit condition for the reception of animals—no adequate shelter being provided, and the supplies being entirely exhausted.

We submit for debate, at the next meeting of the City Council, the question, whether the city made for hogs, or hogs for the city.

**W. W. KING'S LECTURE.** — The lecture, for a few of listening to and understanding Lorenzo, must attend the St. Paulians of Minneapolis, this first appearance before a St. Paul audience, this evening, at the request of the members of the course which he has delivered to the people of Minneapolis this winter, and which they came to us all here enthusiastic in praising. Mr. King is a most pleasant and eloquent lecturer. This who will be present, will be greatly gratified. His subject will be "Master of Stories," applied to the Pulpit, the Bar, and the Stump." He will also give two or three fine lectures.

Admittance 25 cents. Tickets-for sale at the door.

**Saint Patrick's Day.** — The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, Tuesday, March 17, will be celebrated by a procession to Minneapolis at Market Hall at half past one o'clock. A. M., to proceed thence to the Cathedral to attend at Mass—thence to march through the principal streets.

There will be a collection taken in the Cathedral for the suffering poor of Ireland.

**CHIEF MASSACHUSETTS PATRIOT NACH.**

Admiral Smith, Sullivan, John Dohm, John Daniel Malon, John O'Donnell and Jeremiah McCarthy.

**BANNER BEARERS.** — Billings, Edward, Nelly, James, George, and Michael. Minnemoy.

Irishmen, German residents of Saint Paul, and visitors are invited to join in the procession.

Supper in the evening at the German Atheneum, the benefit of the Sisters of Charity. By order.

C. B. STANLEY, Secretary.

**FIRE.** — Yesterday morning about 3 or 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the residence of Jno. F. Owens, Quartermaster of the command, and in a short time had spread to the house of his son, and son-in-law, and to the next-door neighbor, a single-story brick cottage, situated at the head of Robert street, near tenth. How the fire originated has not been satisfactorily ascertained. It may have been smoldering several hours before it broke out. The house was well prepared with a bucket of water, and the inmates were aroused from their slumber, and they ran a narrow escape from perishing in the fire.

The house was owned by a German widow lady named Ludwig, who resides in the house adjoining. It was not insured, and the loss will probably be less than \$1000.

Most of Mr. Owens' furniture has saved; his loss will not exceed, say \$100. He was absent with his regiment, at St. Peter, at the time, and only Mrs. Owens, and a hired girl were in the house.

**Minnemoy Engine Company,** and the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company were on hand with their apparatus, but there being no water, they could do nothing towards extinguishing the flames.

**THE GERMAN-ENGLISH SCHOOL.** — This school was organized in August, 1862, by a Society instituted for the purpose in the city of St. Paul, and is now in full operation. The interest of Americans, Germans, and speak German, and are now in attendance at the school room, which is in Marshall's stone block, on Washington street, just above Third. A second teacher of 27 years' experience, is soon to be engaged, who promises to teach a thorough course in three years, as follows:

*First Year.—To finish Sanders' German and English Primer, so as to be able to read it in either language. Second Year.—Writing from memory in German and English, of all Sanders' First Reader, translating, &c.*

*Third Year.—Pupils are warranted to translate orally and in writing any lesson in the first half of Sanders' Second Reader, without hesitancy, from English into German, and vice versa, Arithmetic, Syntax, &c.*

*Such a course as this, if carried out, will make this school a valuable institution. The first class will be formed in August next. A new first class will be formed if enough pupils apply. It is important that they speak German or not. Apply to G. B. Gentry, President of the society, or the school.*

*[Notice of this school was omitted in our recent enumeration of the Private Schools of the city.]*

**THE TRADE OF SAINT PAUL.**

NUMBER ONE.

**THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.**

The trade of St. Paul has sprung from a humble beginning, and increased in a short period to such gratifying proportions, that a review of its origin and present position, is of great interest, not only to our mercantile community themselves, but to all who may find a pleasure in the prosperity of our city. First among the principal articles of trade, with which we are connected, to our city, we must enumerate the DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

The rise and growth of this business, is due to the unceasing efforts of our citizens. At that stage of the trade, however, the city was but a small town, and a few dry goods dealers, with some mercantile dry goods, A. L. Larpent, etc. They found it more profitable to confine their attention to a single branch of trade.

In 1852, the Calhoun Bros. established their House, and a second branch of the dry goods business, dealing in various articles of mercantile dry goods, A. L. Larpent, etc. As time advanced, however, they found it more profitable to confine their attention to a single branch of trade.

In 1853, the Calhoun Bros. established their House, and a second branch of the dry goods business, dealing in various articles of mercantile dry goods, A. L. Larpent, etc. As time advanced, however, they found it more profitable to confine their attention to a single branch of trade.

In 1855, from statistics published in that year, we learn that the capital invested in the Dry Goods trade, was \$100,000, and the annual sales \$20,000. The names of the merchants doing business at this time, were:

Catherart & Co., Chas. D. Elfeit, A. L. Larpent,

John C. King, Oliver and Fausse, J. E. Fullerton, J. W. Bass,  
D. W. Ingalls & Co.,  
H. W. Campbell,  
John C. King,  
Santis & Taylor,  
A. S. Elfeit,  
Burt & Green,  
H. W. Campbell,  
John C. King.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1863.

NUMBER 68.

## The Saint Paul Press.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

### NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The news from New Hampshire is chearing. No choice for Governor was made by the people, but the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature which secures a Republican Governor. All the members of Congress are Republicans.

The President has issued a Proclamation, calling upon all soldiers absent without leave to return to their regiments, offering to receive them until the first of April with no further punishment than the forfeiture of pay during their absence. If they do not report within the time specified they will be "arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides," which means that they will be shot.

Col. Dodge made a reconnaissance from Norfolk, marching 110 miles where he met the enemy and routed them.

Col. Ellet has asked permission to go below Vicksburg with two rams, and attempt the re-capture of the Queen of the West. Admiral Porter thinks we have furnished the rebels with a sufficient quantity of boats and refuse permission.

The mention made of the Indiana, by the Vicksburg *Whig* alludes to the day previous to her capture by the rebels.

The iron clad Lafayette, has gone up the Yazoo River.

Hon. Ezra B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, has decided that soldiers discharged for other causes than wounds are not entitled to pensions.

### THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The news from New Hampshire is good, it might be better, but considering everything, especially Frank Pierce and the Society of the Diffusion of Political Information, it is good enough. And in these days—saddening and sickening as the confession may be—it is still abundant cause for congratulation that the national cause is barely safe with the people of a loyal State, and that falsehood and party sophistry and mad ambition, and above all the unquenchable meanness of political hostility, have not quite upset the faith of the people in the government of their fathers. The nation will breathethen, to know that New Hampshire is not lost.

The returns as far as received indicate a complete Republican triumph on Congress and the local Legislature, and although unsuccessful in securing the election of the Republican candidate for Governor by the popular vote, they have at least been able to defeat the election of that State, which requires a majority of the popular vote to elect—and as none of the candidates received a majority, the election therefore goes to the Legislature, which ensures the return of a Republican Governor.

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### A Soldier's Letter.

We have been permitted to take the accompanying extract from a letter written by Sergeant Romaine Sheir, a member of the Michigan regiment of Engineers and Mechanics, addressed to his mother in this city. Sergeant Sheir is in Rosecrans' command, which is sufficient evidence of having seen active service.

This rebuke for Northern Copperheads, is the more pertinent, as it comes from one who has endured the privations and hardships of a soldier's life, and who, since the period of his enlistment last year, has never been absent from the service a single day. We commend his sentiments to the consideration of Copperhead peace men. The following is the extract:

"Are there any Copperheads in Illinois? We have some here, but I am not to blame; a little charity would go a long way. They are bad men, but it is present security at home, at our frontiers—on the ocean—in foreign countries, and wherever the Stars and Stripes shall wave. I go in for putting down the rebellion. It cost what it may. If it takes every soldier in the North to do it, North to do it, let us do it, even to the extermination of the whole South. The putting down of the rebellion by force is the sine qua non of peace and security. Should we life be part of the price, such a price is a honest one of being American citizens."

"Do not think there should be peace, as long as the rebels hold out against the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. No one deserves punishment that I do; but such a desire does not mean that even the rebels themselves will not be forced to it."

"Some talk of 'peace, peace, when there is no peace.' Such peace men are like the fire foot soldiers, who took off oil in their lamps, before they alighted. There will be no smoke in their lamps."

"The rebels are bold and fat, making their bladders full of fire."

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1863.

## THE CITY.

I. O. G. T.—Dashaway Lodge of Good Fellows will have an important meeting to-day. A paper will be read by Miss Helen E. Morrow. A Degree meeting will also be held, by order of the W. C. C.

**FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.**—The body of Albert Kuby, who died at Tuesdays evening, was last resting place in church, Longfellow's cemetery. The Fire Department, headed by the Great Western Bank, accompanied the remains to its repose. Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of which deceased was a member, acted as the escort to the Hearse, and Hove and Minnehaha Companies were present. The procession was somewhat impeded in length, and was followed by a number of carriages containing the friends of the deceased. The dogs of the Engine Houses were at half-mast.

A HONORABLE SUBJECT.—We have been requested to call the attention of the city authorities to the number of logs that are to be seen daily promenading the principal streets of the city. We wish to bring to the notice of the horsemen, passengers, &c., making their rounds, that it follows the course of a number of carriages containing the friends of our personal acquaintances.

We are informed by the Pound Master that the Pound is not in a fit condition for the reception of animals—no adequate care has been taken, and the same is entirely discontinued.

We submit for debate, at the next meeting of the City Council, the question, whether the city shall be held for logs, or logs for the city.

**W. W. KING'S LETTER.**—Those who are fond of seeing an interesting Lecture, are invited that of Mr. King, of Minneapolis, at Indianapolis' Hall tonight. Mr. King makes this his first appearance before a St. Paul audience, at the time when a number of members of this community are here a part of the company which he has been delivering to the people of Minneapolis this winter, and which they have, one and all, been enthusiastic in praising. Mr. King is a most pleasant speaker, and a prodigious talker, a perfect orator. This subject will assuredly be well received. His subject will be the "Mother of Man," applied to the Pulpit, the Bar, and the Stump.<sup>2</sup> He will also give two or three fine recitations.

Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the door.

**Saint Patrick's Day.**—The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, (Tuesday, March 17,) will be celebrated with great enthusiasm at Market Hall at half past six o'clock A. M., to present, those to the cathedral to attend at Mass—those to march through the principal streets.

There will be a collection taken in the cathedral for the suffering poor of Ireland.

**OFFICERS.**—PATRICK NASH.

George Dennis, John Baker, John Goss, Daniel Mullin, John O'Donnell and James McCarthy.

BANXER BEARERS.—Richard Ludwig, Edward Neagle, James D. Park, McMechen.

ARMED GUARD.—PATERSON.

ARMED GUARD.—John Baker, John Goss, Daniel Mullin, John O'Donnell and James McCarthy.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

Burbank's Column.

862. 1862. 1862.  
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.  
MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,  
CARRYING THE  
NORTHWEST EXPRESS  
AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

STAGES OF DEPARTURE FROM SAINT PAUL  
For Birchwood, Minn., Lake City, Reed's  
Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Otter Tail, Traverse  
City, Redwood, St. Croix, Winona, etc.

CROSS—Connecting with the Lacrosse and Mil-  
waukee Stage Lines.

For Stillwater—Duluth, etc.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle  
Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, Otter Tail, Traverse  
City, Redwood, St. Croix, Winona, etc.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Clinton, Chaska,  
City, Faribault, Medina, Clinton, Faribault,  
St. Paul, Mendota, Mendota Falls, Mendota,  
St. Marys, Winona, Agency and Manzano,  
Arlington, Rochester, Chaska, and Winona—Duluth.

INDIANAPOLIS, ANOKA, ORONO, ORLANDO,  
MONROVIA, CLEVELAND, ST. AUGUSTINE AND ST.  
CLOUD—Duluth, etc. &c. &c.

For Winona—Lake City, Reed's Plain, Mendota,  
Henderson, Le Sueur, Otter Tail, Traverse  
City, Redwood, St. Croix, Winona, etc.

For Faribault, Medina, Clinton, Faribault,  
St. Paul, Mendota, Mendota Falls, Mendota,  
St. Marys, Winona, Agency and Manzano,  
Arlington, Rochester, Chaska, and Winona—Duluth.

INDIANAPOLIS, ANOKA, ORONO, ORLANDO,  
MONROVIA, CLEVELAND, ST. AUGUSTINE AND ST.  
CLOUD—Duluth, etc. & & c.

For Surprise, with connections for Superior  
and Bayfield—Mondays' Wednesdays' and Fri-  
days' evenings.

For further particulars inquire at the Geyer  
Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.,  
Proprietors.

nov2dly

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul  
for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS

Would respectfully call your attention to the ex-  
pert advantages offered by them over any other  
competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR  
OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES

Will be settled upon presentation.

We have also the agency of  
DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

on the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and  
forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSES

CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East  
Goods will please give a call and obtain re-  
flects.

PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. fobd-kw

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Bur-  
bank & Co., Agents.

New York Office, 14 Murray street.

Boston Office, 69 Washington street.

mar2dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE GOL-  
den Leaf, Larchmont, New York.  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LI-  
QUORS and Cigars, which we offer at prices  
that will insure a profit at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'

300 BBLS ASSORTED WHIS-  
KEY, for sale at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUAR-  
TER boxes Rum, crop of 1861, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HON-  
EST SPIRITS, for sale at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A  
prime article, for sale at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING  
Mills for sale at manufacturer's price at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED  
Fruit, consisting of Plum, Prune,

Currants, etc., new crop, for sale at

prices to suit the times.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE  
largest and best selected stocks of Green-  
goods in the West, at our office, 69 Wash-  
ington street, for sale at manufacturer's price by  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TO-  
bacco, comprising all the favorite

brands, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST  
SOAPS, Almond, Orange, Rose, River  
Axe, also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first  
quality, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,  
1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000  
POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold for cash,  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A  
large quantity of Cigars, which we offer  
low for cash, J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Holding myself by service to the Master, J.

C. & H. C. Burbank, my service to the Master, J.

and the service to the Master, J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

BALLARD'S CELEBRATED  
Breech Loading Army Carbines.

The perfect and most convenient breech

loading gun in use. Orders received at our office  
where a sample may be seen.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE,

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and  
Manzano, will leave at 8 o'clock A. M.

deck-14

BRADING'S HOOP SKIRTS,

the favorite brands "Pride of the  
World," "Fancy Diamond," "Immortal  
Tape," lace Gore, and a great variety of other

styles, at

deck-14

THOMPSON BROTHERS.

THE NATIONAL WAR IMPLEMENTS.

The undersigned are Agents for

BALLARD'S CELEBRATED

Breech Loading Army Carbines.

The perfect and most convenient breech

loading gun in use. Orders received at our office  
where a sample may be seen.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

NO. 11 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

deck-14

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN  
RAILWAY COMPANIES  
Express Freight Line.  
via  
GREAT WESTERN, N. Y. CENTRAL  
AND CONNECTING ROADS,  
TO AND FROM

EAST AND WEST,  
CONTROLLED AND OPERATED  
BY THE BOARDS FORMING THE LINE, TO WHICH THE ATTEN-  
TION OF SHIPPERS IS INVITED.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK, THIS  
ROUTE OFFERS UNEQUALLED FACI-  
LITIES, AS REGARDS STOCK,  
CARS, TARIN, TIME, &c., &c., &c.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST  
RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL ALL IN  
SURANCE IS SAVED.

MARSH PACKAGES "G. W. R."

WM. B. BRADBURY'S  
Piano-Forte Establishment,  
No. 427 Broome-St.

NEW YORK.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention

of his friends and the public generally to his  
Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-St.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and ma-

terials from the late firm of "Light & Bradbury,"

Mr. Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm,

was now prepared to supply the increased

demands of the market with the most skillful

and experienced workmen.

He has taken in hand the personal supervision of

his business, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of

unusually fine quality.

Strength and Beauty is the motto, and we

are confident that it will be fully realized.

Every instrument is tested by

judges in the land.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1863.

**THE CITY.**

PROV. SHAWNEE desired to return thanks to the public for their liberal patronage of his two concerts.

SEVERAL of the Minnesota river steam-boats are in town, preparatory to the opening of navigation. Commodore Shaks is at Watson's, on Robert's street.

The weather yesterday was real spring-like, and the sun shone bright. A few days of such weather will tell on the opening of the river.

**THE SKATING.**—The skating season is not yet concluded. We observed a number of skaters, men and women, on the river yesterday, gliding about on the glassy ice. Our good Society was one of the most graceful skaters present.

**A BUSINESS CHART.**—Mr. Miller, a gentleman who has published several business charts, is about to issue one for this city. He will wait on our citizens to-day, and afterwards, and those wishing to publish cards in the chart can learn the terms, &c., from him.

THEIR was but one case before the Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Vaughan was fined \$2.00 for disorderly conduct, but was sent to "board it out." For a workshop and chain-gang such characters.

**W. K. KING'S DEATH.**—A not large but intelligent audience greeted this gentleman at Ingerson's Hall last night, and he spoke as highly interested in the cause. The eloquent speaker, a man of magnetic talent, well conceived and well-expressed ideas of the speaker, gave him a magnetic power over his hearers, who really took a regret when he closed. His recitation of "Rosalie" was actually thrilling, while the master and son of Ingerson's were equally as such to us as well as to himself. Mr. King will be again on Thursday evening next.

**THE THIRD MINNESOTA BATTALION.**—We are glad to learn from Major T. H. Henningsen, State Company, who has been ill for several weeks, it is a rare favoritism to be able to proceed with recruiting for the 3d battery. He has already quite a number of names on the roll, and thinks he can fit the Company in due time. Major is a royal fellow, and a most popular man in this region. The other officers are experienced artillermen, and the 3d Minnesota will be as fine a battery as either No. 1 or No. 2. Lt. Leonid's head-quarters are at the Exchange Office.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**—The County Board met on Tuesday at the Auditor's office.

The principle business before the Board was the adjustment of the taxes on which there are delinquent taxes due. After thoroughly discussing the subject, it was ordered by the board that the lands on which there are tax dues for 1859 and prior years, be re-advertised by the Auditor. Also that the owners name the amount of tax due, including the costs and charges, be affixed to the description of each place.

**DEATH OF JONATHAN COTTER.**—By a telegram from George Lamborn Hospital Hospital of the 4th Regiment, we learn of the death of Color-Sergeant Johnson Cotter of that Regiment. He was drawn of the steamer Louisiana, near Memphis, on the 2d of March. The circumstances are as follows:

Cotter was sleeping on the deck with a negro named Lindsey. About 12 o'clock a soldier sleeping between them and the edge was wakened by some one climbing over him to reach the edge of the boat. A man, afterwards identified as a negro, ran up and into the steerage, crying out for help; but the guards raised the alarm, and a boat was lowered, though without result, as the person could not be seen. On searching to see who it was, Cotter's hat and coat were found where he had been lying, and he was missing.

He had been addicted to somnambulism, or walking in sleep, and it is thought he walked overboard while in this condition. Whether this is so, or only the result of accident, it is impossible to say. The British require it.

Sergeant Cotter was about 25 years of age, a native of Ireland. He was an educated and highly respected man, a brother of Charles and William Cotter, of this city. He was for some time a member of our city police force. He leaves a widow and two or three children to mourn his untimely and tragic fate.

**FINANCES OF RAMSEY COUNTY.**—The report of the County Auditor, for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1862, Ramsey's full exhibit of the same, with a short extract from the report several items, giving a view of the receipts, expenditures and liabilities:

RECEIPTS.

By amt. of collections on 1861 duplicates	\$ 7,581.63
amt. of proceeds of bills payable	5,260.00
By amt. of collections to December	23,400.17
By amt. of collections of County per capita	2,286.33
By amt. of collections of County per capita	499.00
By amt. of collections of County per capita	75.00
By amt. of collections of County per capita	219.20
By amt. of transfer of County property	100.00
By amt. of collections of County per capita	100.00
By amt. of collections of County per capita	87,581.01

EXPENDITURES.

For amt. of local taxes	\$ 1,000.00
For amt. of proceeds of bills payable	5,260.00
For amt. of collections to December	23,400.17
For amt. of collections of County per capita	2,286.33
For amt. of collections of County per capita	499.00
For amt. of collections of County per capita	75.00
For amt. of collections of County per capita	219.20
For amt. of transfer of County property	100.00
For amt. of collections of County per capita	100.00
For amt. of collections of County per capita	87,581.01

LIABILITIES.

County orders, \$100,000.00	100,000.00
Less amt. hypothecated on County, \$100,000.00	100,000.00
County Bonds, \$100,000.00	100,000.00
Less amt. Fort St. Bonds unpaid	10,000.00
Interest coupons over due,	76,500.00
Bills payable,	6,800.00
	89,500.00

\* Amount over due, \$20,100; amount not due, \$6,000.

It will be seen that the finances of the County are in better condition than they have been for a long time. The County Bonds have been largely reduced, owing to the sale of and exonerated their trusts with fidelity. To Messrs. Herkey, Whitney and Hammond belong much of the credit, as well as to W. W. Seby, ex-Chairman. County orders are now about par—contrast in deed, with the day not long past, when they were sold at 50, to 70, to 80, the dollar.

TAKE notice that Davenport post is now ready to express a new lot of letter post offices; also a new and beautiful kind of lithographic note paper, suitable for everybody.

The real, genuine, original secessionist is said to have been caught on the east coast of South America. He was one hundred and fifty feet long, with a head and tail like a lizard; and it took six men to carry one of its ribs.

It is a common remark with the opponents that the South for the abolitionists would have been no rebellion—and therefore, "say they," let us unite to put down abolitionism."

Very well. Now we have to say that but for slavery there could have been no abolitionists—therefore, we say, let us all unite to exterminate slavery.

**Griefs of an Ohio Copperhead.**

HOW THE SOLDIERS SERVED SAME ME DAY.

From the Ohio State Journal 5th.

**The Third Regiment.**

For the St. Paul Press.

COLONIES, Ky., March 7, 1863.

It has been a long time since I have said anything in reference to our regiment.

It is now assuming that form and countenance it had before the surrender.

The perfection of its drill, and the soldierly bearing of the officers and men, has already made it the favorite of General.

Recently, when it was reported that Van Dorn was approaching Fort Donelson with a large force, Gen. Asboth kept the Third under marching order two days, taking the cartridge boxes and accoutrements of another regiment to supply us. The rumor changed, and it was said the rebel force was coming here, and we are now awaiting them.

Our men are very healthy; we have not now one case of severe illness. Several who were very sick, have recovered very rapidly. Our hospitals are in good condition, and our surgeons are always kind, attentive, and skillful. None have died since we came here. We are camped on the high grounds overlooking this place, and instead of Fort Halleck. The men have comfortable quarters, and seem very cheerful.

Col. Griggs, Col. Andrews, and Major Matson, are working assiduously to bring the regiment up to drill, discipline, and effectiveness. They have so far succeeded well, and there is no regiment here so orderly, quiet, and diligent.

This is true, notwithstanding all the regiments, while among the Indians. It was almost a marvel to me, that a mob of four or five hundred men turned loose on the frontier, would behave as well as we did. There is not a regiment in the world that would do any better under similar circumstances.

Let any one try it: take all the officers from any force and send it into service, and it requires no prophet to tell the result.

Our men are always thankful for reading matter of any kind, and would be much obliged to friends at home, if they would send them late papers, Magazines &c.

The river is very high and raising, transports are moving briskly, gourds occasionally pass, work cannot be very long delayed.

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The river is very high and raising, transports are moving briskly, gourds occasionally pass, work cannot be very long delayed.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

The Saint Paul Press.

This paper has a larger daily, 12-weekly and weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will act and elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 14,

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

A report reaches us by way of Memphis that our forces have captured seven thousand rebels and eight transports. To the west of the Yazzo river.

The rumor of the capture of Fort Donelson by the rebels, which we had yesterday, is again repeated this morning. It is as yet a mere flying report.

Brigham Young has been arrested without difficulty, on the charge of polygamy. He gives \$1,000 for his appearance.

Van Dorn has retreated to Shellyville with his forces.

Gen. Gilbert has been placed under arrest for failing to reinforce Col. Coburn at Spring Hill.

Cincinnati is favored with a distinguished visitor. A member of the South Carolina Legislature, fresh from Savannah, made his appearance in that city on Thursday, and reports that the rebels have massed an immense force in Tennessee, one part of which is to hold Rosecrans in check, and the remainder, by a flank movement, is to invade Kentucky, march direct to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Gen. Wright, Gen. Sibley, Col. David and Victor Tindale, who were nominated to be the President for Brigadier Generals, have failed to be confirmed by the Senate.

An inside view of the reign of terror in the South will be found in the dispatch which quotes from the Mobile Register, the state of affairs in Wayne county, Alabama.

NEW TERRITORY OF IDAHO.

The territory of Idaho created by act of Congress at its last session, is formed out of Eastern Oregon and Western Nebraska and a part of Western Dakota.

In the course of its passage through the two Houses, the bill was so amended as to change to Idaho the name of this new territory, which has successively been called Oregon, Shoshone, and Montana. The new name means Geum of the Mountains, and the word is derived from the Indians. Idaho, is very large, covering, it is said, fully one hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles, so large, in fact, that it will soon have to be divided. It extends from the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon to the 27th meridian of longitude, and from the 42d to the 46th parallel of latitude—in the same latitude as Minnesota.

This includes the whole breadth of the Rocky Mountain region, and all the head waters of the great rivers. In the plains west of the mountains there are the rich gold mines of the Salmon river district, where already a very large and industrial population is engaged in mining. This alone would constitute a sufficient basis of settlement, but in the valleys and plains east of the mountains similar discoveries have also been made, commanding at the head waters of the Wind river, only about three hundred miles above Fort Laramie, and extending northwardly and westwardly to the head waters of the Missouri river.

In all this vast region the deposits of gold are found in such quantities as to render mining exceedingly profitable; and reliable letters from those states that the new mines are infinitely superior to those of Colorado territory.

This gold region has a commercial centre already established. It is called Bannock City, and boasts a population of one thousand, with emigrants rapidly pouring in from all quarters.

This town is on the same parallel of latitude as St. Paul, and numbers among its inhabitants one hundred and twenty-five emigrants from Minnesota, who may be said to be the founders of this Mountain city. Most of the gold hunters who came from Minnesota by the Salmon river gold fever under the lead of Morrison and Fiske, pitched their tents at Bannock and formed the nucleus of what seems destined to be the Capital of the new territory.

With the opening of spring there will no doubt be a large emigration to this new gold region from the restless population of the northwestern States. Great rivers drain it in every part, and these are all perfectly navigable by steamers, so that emigrants and freight may easily be transported by water the whole distance thither from St. Louis.

But by far the pleasanter and, for emigrants from the Upper Northwest, the cheaper mode of access is by the overland route from St. Paul and in the track marked by the trains of Fisk and Morrison.

The organization of this new territory will hasten the development of road, rail, mail and telegraphic communications with the Pacific along the great northern belt of commercial movement which, east of the Mississippi has the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence for its axis, and west of the Mississippi embraces Minnesota, Dakota, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bannock City is something more than half way between the western boundary of Minnesota and Vancouver's Island, and guards the magnificent pass of Bitter Root Valley through the Rocky Mountains, the key of the Pacific Railroad communication in this northern belt.

## THE ST. CLOUD AND SUPERIOR ROAD.

We entirely concur in the laudable views of our correspondent J. W. T., on the subject of a railroad communication between St. Cloud, or the district of which St. Cloud is the most prominent point, and Lake Superior.

The point of view from which he presents the subject, changes the nature of the question, by admitting elements not contemplated in our remarks yesterday; and from that point of view he is disposed to exact more of St. Cloud than should ask her to concede.

The region tributary to St. Cloud is one of the most beautiful and productive in the State. Given an outlet from Lake Superior and we would, we doubt not, in a few years be one of the most flourishing and populous of our agricultural districts. It, therefore, the bestowal of a grant of lands on a railroad from St. Cloud to Superior would induce the building of the road, we for one, whatever might be our opinion of the relative advantages of that line as compared with others, would be entirely content with such a disposition of it, and be willing to wait on Providence and the imperious necessities of trade to bring about the more important connection between the general system of Minnesota roads, as now established, and Lake Superior. It is not because the St. Cloud and Superior road is not desirable in itself, for no one can think more favorably of its general objects than we, nor even because we esteem it less advantageous to the State at large than a road which should afford a direct outlet on the Lake for the converging lines of the main Pacific, the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroads and the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, that we have criticized the legislative disposition of the Land Grant, but simply because we believe that such a disposition of the grant could not itself effect the object proposed—that as a commercial project, it does not, as it now stands, present sufficient tangible elements of profit to warrant capital to undertake the enterprise; that, therefore, its sole effect is to lock up the Land Grant, when it can be of no practical advantage for a good while to come, and thus to defeat the object of the grant itself. In other words, the disposition of it made by the Legislature prevents the building of any Superior road at all.

At the same time if the St. Cloud and Superior project can be connected with any scheme of extension through the Red River Valley and Pawlawards so as to develop a wider area of productive country—if it can be lifted up from a mere local interest to a scheme of general Northwestern development—such as our correspondent suggests—so as to include sufficient elements of traffic to make its construction, possible our objections to it will be avoided; and as the initial link of a new system of Northwestern communications we shall hail it with cordial satisfaction as a momentous step forward in the development of our rich North western district.

## News Items.

Governor Cannon, of Delaware, has officially informed the Legislature that he intends to pardon all persons who may be convicted under the law recently enacted making participation in arbitrary arrests a penal offence. The Governor thinks that no loyal person is in danger of an arrest.

Owing to the absence of pennies in circulation, the grocers of New Haven are giving nickels in the way of small change.

Bath, Me., is a clean city. A Republican Mayor, Israel Putnam, has been elected by 650 votes against 94 for the Copperhead candidate.

The passage of the Constitution bill has caused another hegira of naturalized citizens, semi-naturalized citizens, and disloyal or "peaceably disposed" natives. Every train for Buffalo or Detroit carries off squads of frightened individuals fleeing Canada West, but are not prepared to swallow any such yarn.

The Amherst (N. Y.) Dispatch is informed that a certain farmer in the town of Florida, in Montgomery county, has discovered gold in large quantities upon his farm. For some years, occasionally, he has discovered and obtained small quantities of the "precious metal," but recently it has been obtained in considerable quantities.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle says that companies are forming in various parts of Pennsylvania for the manufacture of linen.

It appears from a return just issued that the expense of the national debt of England, for interest and management, last year, was £23,328,814 £s 6d.

Mrs. Swishell lectured at the Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia, on Wednesday night. Her subject was "Women and the Rebellion."

Mrs. Blandina Dudley, who supplied the means for building the splendid "Dudley Observatory" at Albany, died at her residence in that city on Friday morning, aged 80 years. She was the widow of the Rev. Chas. E. Dudley, who filled various offices at home and abroad, and was Martin Van Buren's successor in the United States Senate in 1829. Mrs. D. was a lady of high social qualities and of all womanly virtue. In her later years she had been profuse in the expenditure of her great wealth upon religious, scientific and benevolent objects.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

NUMBER 70.

## LATEST NEWS, BY TELEGRAPH.

### OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Reported Capture of 7,900 Rebels and Eight Transports on the Yazoo

Thirty Rebel Regiments sent to Charleston.

Troops from the East Passing through Cincinnati.

STEAMERS PRESENT INTO THE SERVICE AND SUPPLIES SENT FORWARD.

THE "RELIABLE" GENTLEMAN HAS ARRIVED FROM SAVANNAH.

He Says the Rebels will Invade Kentucky and march on Louisville and Cincinnati.

Brigham Young Arrested for Polygamy.

HE GIVES \$2,000 BONDS FOR HIS APPEARANCE.

GEN. GILBERT UNDER ARREST FOR FAILING TO REINFORCE COBURN.

Names of Brigadiers not Confirmed.

PISTOLS FOR THE K. G. C. CAPTURED AND CONFISCATED.

The London Press on Seward's Reply to the Emperor.

"Arrant Falsehood and Absurd Non-sense" Attributed to Our Cabinet.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press.

The fight reported on the Yazoo in which 7,000 prisoners and eight transports were taken, as yet lacks confirmation.

Preparations are making for large numbers of sick and wounded. All large buildings are being set aside for this purpose.

It is said that \$200,000 in gold has been received from the South and exchanged for goods within the past eight months, before the search commenced for contraband goods.

FROM CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

The city is full of rumors of battles; but they cannot be traced to any reliable source.

For Heiman has not been captured. Paducah is still in the hands of Union troops.

There is still a slight ripple at or from Columbus, but its present magnitude consists in the seizure of two or three steamers by the Government for transports, and the capture of the steamer Ruth, having board uniforms, clothing and equipage, supposed to have been intended for contraband goods.

FROM LANSING, MICH.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

The Buell Court of Inquiry has taken a recess until Maj.-Gen. Wallace, and the Judge Advocate return from Washington where they have gone to settle a disputed question which has an important bearing.

Four valuable pieces of real estate located in the central part of the city, have been confiscated to-day, the owners bearing arms against the United States.

Troops are passing through the East to-day—destination, contraband.

Steamers are being pressed into the service of the army and wagons, ambulances and supplies are being pushed forward in large quantities.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

The Senate has rejected the nomination for Brigadier General, just appointed Judge in Arizona, is a able lawyer. The appointment gives much satisfaction.

The Legislature has passed a vote of thanks to the Michigan soldiers in the field.

The State Prison report shows a decrease of 21 convicts in the past two years.

The Senate bill to punish deserters and prevent insubordination interferes with the military and pronounces discipline therein, also passed the House to-day. The vote stood 65 to 17. Every man voting against it is a Democrat, except 2. One of the latter is Fitz of Birmingham, who was elected on the fusion ticket. These 17 are damaged to eternal infamy by the pro-poor of Michigan.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

Granger's forces repelled this afternoon, after driving the rebels beyond Duck River.

The cavalry, under Col. Minty, of the Fourth Brigade, made a thorough reconnoissance of the country. The rebels for a time promised a fight at Rutherford Creek. There position was well chosen—their artillery commanding the Pike and several crossings. The blinding rain prevented Granger from attempting that day the passage of the stream. The next day an advance was made, but the rebels fled at the approach of our forces. Col. Minty captured a squad of thirteen woe-begone rebels, who vowed never again to serve the Southern Confederacy.

Details of men sent to Colburn's battle field found 25 poor fellows stripped of all clothing but shirts and drawers, thrown together.

Gen. Gilbert has been placed under arrest for his recent bad conduct.

The reported escape of Col. Colburn and two thousand of his men is untrue.

The private have been sent to Vicksburg, and the officers sent South.

Gen. Busford has reoccupied Woodbury, whence the rebels were recently driven by General Reynolds, with 700 cavalry.

Leading provisions are those: Three

TONS OF BEEF AND BISCUITS.

TONS OF BEEF AND



**Burbank's Column.**

1862. 1862. 1862.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CASTING THE

**NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS**

AND THE

**United States Mail.**The route is well agreed with first class  
house, Conductor Charles, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.**SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL**

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Rochester, Winona, La Crosse, and Milwaukee—crossing with the Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad—every morning at 8 A.M.

For Superior—Benton, St. Lawrence, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Trempealeau, St. Peter and St. Paul, Winona, etc., P.M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Trempealeau, St. Peter and St. Paul, Winona, etc., P.M.

For Winona, Rockford, Northfield, Carver, City, Faribault, Medina, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting with the Mississippi and St. Paul—Minneapolis and Mandan.

Also for Rice Lake, Chippewa, Wabasha, Marquette, Winona, Agency and Mandan.

Also for Rochester, Chaska, and Winona—P.M.

For Indianapolis, Ames, Orone, Orlando, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A.M.

For Sioux Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and St. Paul—Le Sueur, St. Peter, and Winona—P.M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Minneapolis, Monteville, and Winona's at 12 o'clock A.M.

For Superior, with connections for Superior and Winona—Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's, at 7 o'clock A.M.

For Winona, with connections for Winona and Mandan—Wednesday's and Friday's.

For Orono, Twin Cities.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.,  
covertly—Proprietors.

1862. 1862. 1862.

**Important to Shippers.**

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul

and also for the

**LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD**

AND FOR THE

**LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS.**

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

**Through Contracts**

Will be given to all points East.

**ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES**

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENT OF DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS—

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi Rivers

La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight VESSELS OF WAREHOUSES CHARGED AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain PC PARTICULARS.

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 20, 1862.

fwdw-dw

**MERCHANTS' DISPATCH:****Fast Freight Line.**

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

**AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.**

All overcharges settled by J. C. &amp; H. C. Bur

bank &amp; Co. Agents.

New York office, 154 Murray Street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar-dw

**100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE GO**

L. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LI**

QUORS AND CLIPS, which we offer at prices

that will insure safe sales at

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHIS**

KEY for sale at

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUAR**

TERLS HALBS, CROP OF 1862, at

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HON**

G. ST. JOHN'S, CROP OF 1862, at

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**150 BONES W. R. CHEESE;**

A pric'd article, low figure at

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING**

MILLS for sale at manufacturer's price,

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**125 PACKAGES ASSORTED**

FATS, consisting of Fluns, Prunes,

Currants and Grapes, all new crop, for sale

prices to nail time.

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**P R I N T E R S ' I N K S .**

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated

manufactury of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale

at reasonable prices.

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**420 BOXES ASSORTED TO**

bacon, comprising all the favorite

brines, at

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST**

IRON AXES, 50 boxes assorted Black Heads, best

quality, J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,**

1,000 DOZENS DRIED APPLES, 7,000

POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold for cash, by

J. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A**

large supply of WESTERN RESERVE

COTTON, which is now ready for sale.

J. C. &amp; H. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**T O MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.**

The undersigned are Agents for

**BALLARD'S CELEBRATED**

Breech Loading Army Carbines,

the most perfect and most convenient breech loading gun in the world. Orders received at our office where a sample may be seen.

J. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE,**

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and

Winona, will leave at 8 o'clock A.M.

J. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

jan-44

**INDIAN WAR IMPLEMENTS.**

The undersigned are Agents for

**BRADLEY'S HOOP SKIRTS,**

the most perfect and most convenient breech

loading gun in the world. Orders received at our office where a sample may be seen.

J. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

**4**

J. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

jan-44

**Public No. 28.**W. M. B. BRADBURY'S  
Piano-Forte Establishment,  
No. 427 Broome-St.,  
N. Y. YORK.

The subscriber has been greatly gratified by his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-st.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the last firm of Wright &amp; Bradbury, he has now established his own establishment, the piano part of which remains unaltered according to the terms of said treaty stipulations.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

**THE CITY.**

**Letter from the First Regiment.**  
From Our Special Correspondent.

STAGE FOR MINNESOTA.—The stage for Mackinac, St. Peter's and intermediate points, will leave at 1 o'clock A. M., hereafter, and go through by daylight. This will give our readers up the Valley a chance to get the Daily and Tri-Weekly several hours earlier each day.

PERSONAL.—Dan, Devannah, an old St. Paulite, who has been a member of the 2nd Minnesota for over a year, returned home a day or two since. Dan was discharged on account of sickness.

Louis G. V. Mayhew, of Company I, 7th Regt., is in the city.

Also, Cleat. Wm. P. P. is now stationed at Saint Paul.

THEN AND NOW.—Many persons are in the habit of speaking of the necessities of life as being higher here than ever before. This is erroneous, as any old resident will agree, after a moment's thought. The price of grain about the years 1850-60 were starvation prices, compared to what the present rates are.

Flour was \$10.00 per barrel in the fall of 1850; now it ranges from \$4.00-\$5.00, less than one-half. Potatoes were \$1.00 per bushel, now 50c. Eggs can get dressed chickens at 75c per lb., and dressed turkeys for 50c-\$1.00, while they were \$1.00-\$2.00 in 1850-60. Beef sold at 80c per lb., dressed turkeys for 50c-\$1.00, while they were \$1.00-\$2.00 now. Eggs cost 25c per dozen, now 30c. Corn in grain the same proportions hold good. Corn then was bringing 50c-\$1.00, it is now 50c. Oats then cost 50c-\$1.00. Barley then \$2.00-\$3.00; now 50c-\$1.00.

Wheat brought \$2.00-\$3.00 then; now it costs \$1.00-\$2.00. Wild marsh hay at one time rose as high as \$20.00 per ton; now the best usually can be purchased at \$10.00-\$12.00.

There are sufficient reasons to show that despite the separation of values, the laboring and poorer classes are immensely better off now than in the inflated days of 1850-60. It is true that dry goods, as well as sugar, tea, coffee, &c., are higher, but this will be easily remedied by economy in their consumption, and use, to a greater extent, of those latter luxuries, which can be almost entirely dispensed with.

The articles we have compared above are necessary, and these now cost only from a third to a half as much as they did in the inflated times from 1850 to 1857.

W. W. KING, Esq., will lecture in Ingerson's Hall on Thursday evening, March 19th, at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject: "The Age, and the Men and Women of the Age."

LECTURE IN MINNEAPOLIS.—W. W. King, Esq., will deliver his lecture in Ingerson's Hall, this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject: "American Society; its Weakness and Needs."

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—We call attention to the advertisement of this Railroad. Passengers on this road can obtain refreshments and meals for green-backs and postal currency—a great convenience to American travellers.

MERRILL has received another lot of new books. The New Testament, in paragraphs; Dr. Cumming's Great Communion; Orpheus C. Kerr's book; Orley Farm; Wild Scenes in Northern Minnesota; and many others.

A "Military Law" Rules for Courts Martial—"A new and excellent work, one that every officer should have."

**River News.**

THREE STEAMBOATS ON THE SAINT CROIX.—We see it announced that Capt. Gary has purchased from the proprietors of the Davison line, the steamer Albany, to run in the St. Croix River. If she runs the Albany and the Wissahickon, she will form a really large fleet, and Taylor Falls. The Enterprise will also run between the above mentioned places, during the coming season.

The cold weather has shut the channel of the river with ice. This last covering, however, is rather fragile, and will not long stand the favor of the wind, which seems to have taken place to-day.—*Winnona Rep.*

**Monetary & Commercial.**

**MONETARY.**  
COIN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF  
**Thompson Bros.'s,**  
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, Land  
Warrants, etc.

ST. PAUL, March 13, 1863.  
SELLING for Premium.

Bankable Funds..... 1% per cent, prem.  
American Gold..... 30 per cent.  
Gold and Silver Standard Bank Warrants, State  
Warrants, &c., promptly executed.  
State and United States Coupons paid at our  
counter.

**MONEY AT RATES.**  
Exchange on Boston, New York, Philadelphia,  
Chicago, and St. Louis, par 1% prem.

St. Louis, par 1% prem.; Chicago, 1% prem.;  
Gold..... 50c.; Silver..... 45c.;  
U. S. Demand Notes..... 45c.;  
Canada..... 45c.;  
Bank of Montreal, 45c.;  
Bank of Chaffield, 45c.;  
State Bank of Minn., 45c.;  
People's Bank, 45c.;  
Brainerd & Scherer's endorsed scrip,  
La Crosse and La Crescent, 45c.;  
BROOKS' QUOTATION BUYING.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston,  
Chicago and St. Louis, par 1% prem.

St. Louis, par 1% prem.; Chicago, 1% prem.

Gold..... 50c.; Silver..... 45c.

U. S. Demand Notes..... 45c.

Canada..... 45c.

Bank of Montreal, 45c.

Bank of Chaffield, 45c.

State Bank of Minn., 45c.

People's Bank, 45c.

Brainerd & Scherer's endorsed scrip,  
La Crosse and La Crescent, 45c.

BROOKS' QUOTATION BUYING.

**Commercial.**

ST. PAUL MARKET, Friday, March 13, 1863.

The markets are more active, and we notice a slight advance in most articles of produce, the market closing firm, with some tendency to firm.

WHEAT.—The market was higher than yesterday, and the range of prices somewhat higher. No. 1 spring, active at 80c-\$1.00, and we note sales of well cleaned extra as high as 90c. No. 2s at 80c-\$1.00.

OATS.—Sale at 80c-\$1.00. Receipts light.

CORN.—Dull at 80c-\$1.00. Receipts light.

WHEAT.—Choice country rolls, scarce at 30c.

WHEAT.—2s retail, Finklin No. 1 50c-\$1.00.

FLOUR.—Unchanged. Market active, and prices firm.

FORK—1 30c-\$1.00.

EGGS and BUTTER.—Ready on Fort-st., near Third, has lots of marlins.

**The Destruction of the Nashville.**

**Gallant Achievement of the Monitor.**

**FULL DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR**

**Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.**

HARVARD HEAD, March 1.—It will be remembered that eight months have elapsed since the Nashville managed to run the blockade, and find refuge in the waters that now close over her wreck. After discharging her cargo, she was first loaded with a thousand barrels of cotton in expectation of an excess as successful as her previous. The keen watch, however, of the blockaders kept over her movements resulted in as many failures as she made attempts to escape to sea. Despairing of that venture, the rebels finally converted her into an armament vessel, a view to her use for political purposes.

The Monitor appeared at the mouth of the Ogeechee river, under the protection of the guns of Fort McAllister, some weeks ago.

The wooden blockading vessels, however, kept a sharp watch upon the advent of the Monitor, and were prepared to do their duty.

PRAIRIE MARSH, March 1.—It will be

remembered that the North will be subject to the effects of a series of convulsions if it finally anticipated revolution against the in the United States. Is it there ye are—old True-penny?

The Express also announces with a degree of satisfaction that Frank Pierce has joined the sides with the Peace Democrats.

—The same paper begs earnestly that Pryor may not be superseded by an officer outranking him, in the Blackwater Department. It goes so hard for him as to make it a matter look as though it anticipated that Jeff Davis was about to come.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Feb. 24, says:

The splendid steamer Giraffe entered the port of Wilmington a day or two since, from Nassau. The steamer Corvetta left the same port a few nights before.

—The Yankee truce-boat, which had been ashore and which became a wreck, had our troops taken off by a bark, and it was said at Nassau that the Florida had captured the latter, with 700 troops on board.

—Gov. Joe Brown of Georgia has de-

clared that he will not sooner than

February 1st, give up the slaves.

—Major Frank G. Russel pitches into Senator II. S. Poole, the columns of the *Enquirer*, because Poole had accused him of corruption in the Rebel Commissary Department. Russel says Poole is 70 years of age, which saves him from being called a young fellow.

—The *Enquirer* in an editorial admitting that the Union blockade "has shut them almost entirely out from the outside world," says that the most mischievous thing has done them is in affording their opponents an opportunity to manufacture public opinion for the world.

—The Petersburg *Express* tells us of a late rally of Unionists in Franklin county, Tennessee, in defense of their teachers, refusing to attend a Quaker Church, and defended themselves with arms against rebel efforts to censor them, killing two and losing two, the rest getting off safely to the mountains, under the lead of a "Zarzene," who is denominated as a "bold, bad, and daring scoundrel."

—The *Act to License Dogs, and for the Protection of Sheep.*

—The Protection of the State of

MISSOURI.

—The Detroit Riot—Faulkner not a Negro.

—Twenty-two of the Detroit rioters have been arrested up to noon on Saturday. Thirty-two buildings were burned. The buildings were generally of small value.

—The *Act to Regulate the Taking up of Extra-Duty of Extrays and to Regulate Compensation Act.*

—It is enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

—Another Evidence of the Superior Civilization of the Rebels.

—The Nashville Union quotes the following edict of extermination and wholesale murder from a number of a Houston (Texas) journal which has come to its notice:

"HEADQUARTERS 2D REGIMENT, T. M. E., J. MELVILLE, March 20, 1862.

"Capt. Helm, Commanding Arkansas Guards.

"Headquarters, Arkansas Guards, Cal-

—Colonel Jackson, that the Indians have been a constant source of trouble to the

people and the government, and that the

Indians are continually attacking and

murdering the people.

—The rebel army has been so successful

in their attacks upon the people, and

the Indians have been so successful in

their attacks upon the rebels, that the

Indians are now considered as a

hostile force to the rebels.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME. III.

The Saint Paul Press.

As this paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents indications to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 15.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The latest report of the capture of Yazzoo City and the destruction of the rebel fleet at that place.

The rumored capture of Fort Donelson, that we have been favored with for the last two days, is said to be "merely an invention of the enemy."

Disabled soldiers are to have the preference over all other applicants for Provoce Marshals under the conscription law. This is as it should be.

The rejection of Gen. Wright's nomination by the Senate, settles the talk of change in the Department of the Ohio. It is reported that Gen. Pope or Gen. Cox will succeed him.

A NEW INDIAN WAR GENERAL.

The Sioux City (Iowa) Register, noticing the nomination of Hon. J. B. S. Todd, of Dakota, as Brigadier General, says:

"It is supposed that the General will have an important command in connection with the operations against the Indians. There are but few men better acquainted with the Indian country, and more familiar with the Indian habits and mode of warfare."

If Todd's nomination has been or should be confirmed, of which there appears to be some doubt, we have just the faint shadow of a suspicion that the "important command in connection with operations against the Indians" above referred to may be that now held by General Sibley.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION OF LAST SESSION.

NUMBER TWO.

As it is deemed most suitable in act to facilitate the construction of the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad and to amend and continue certain acts in relation thereto," approved March 10, 1862.

By this act the rights, franchises, property, &c., of the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley R. & Co., which accrued to the State in 1860 by foreclosure, are transferred free of any lien to a new company to be known as the Minnesota Central Railroad Company, and consisting of the following persons:

Corporators—A. H. Barney, Jess Hoyt, A. Smith, J. G. Camp, W. G. Fargo, Lewis H. Meyer and H. L. Dousman—who constitute a Board of Directors.

The absolute title to the road bed shall not vest in said company until they have expended the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the construction of said road, fifty thousand dollars of which shall be expended between Owatonna and the Iowa line on or before June 1st, 1861, and as a guarantee of good faith they shall deposit with the Governor ninety days from the passage of this act ten thousand dollars in money, U. S. bonds or bonds of this State other than Railroad Bonds—to be withdrawn as soon as ten miles of said road shall be completed and the cars running thereon. Upon their failure to comply with these conditions, the road bed, franchises, &c., shall vest in the old corporators, Alex. Chambers, Sylvester Smith, W. H. Dike, Charles A. Wheaton, Franklin Steele, Henry Chaflay, Thos. A. Harrison, E. B. Ames, John M. Gilman, Wm. G. LeDuce and Rufus J. Baldwin, and all the rights conferred by this act shall vest in them.

The said Company shall construct and fully complete said Railroad ready for business so that cars can be run continuously over the same from the Iowa line west of range 15 *via* Fribault to Minneapolis and West St. Paul or St. Paul, on the present located line of said road except so far as it may be necessary to change the same for engineering purposes in crossing the Minnesota and Straight rivers, by the first day of January 1866, when a deed shall be given the company of the lands appertaining to the line aforesaid; provided that the said road shall be constructed, completed and operated to Minneapolis as soon as it shall be constructed, completed and operated to St. Paul and West St. Paul.

The land granted to the Company, the Railroad and its appurtenances are exempted from State, county or other taxes, in lieu of which they pay during the first three years of operation one per cent, yearly of the net earnings of the road during the next seven years two per cent, of the gross earnings, and after that, three per cent, of the gross earnings. It is also stipulated "that the Company shall complete the grading of the road ready for the superstructure by the 1st of June, 1865, and shall complete the construction and equipment of the entire line of said road by June 1, 1866, together with the branch from some point on the main line to the city of Hastings and from Mendota to the south bank of the Mississippi river at West St. Paul or St. Paul." Upon their failure, all then un-built portions of the road, with franchises, &c., are to revert to the old corporators, who are authorized therupon to build a branch of said road to Hastings and West St. Paul or St. Paul.

NEW THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE INDIAN WAR.

The reporter of the Philadelphia Press, in noticing the lecture delivered by Mrs. Swisshelm in that city on the late Indian massacre in this State, either drew largely from that lady's imagination or his own in the following astounding theory of the origin of the Indian War:

Mrs. Swisshelm charged the massacre upon the rebel leaders. The Indian chief

Hole-in-the-Wall spent a portion of the winter in Washington, during the last days of Buchanan, closely associated with the rebels holding prominent positions in the Cabinet and Congress. It was arranged that he should induce the various Indian tribes of the Northwest to unite and attack the defenseless loyal citizens of that region, in order that the Indians might be weakened by details of troops in that direction. Hole-in-the-Wall was described as wearing a suit of black, in modern style, and living in a white frame house with several rooms. He was one of the thirty miscreants who were excommunicated leaving two hundred and twenty persons in prison to be liberated. Five hundred others who were arrested, were speedily discharged, and great fear is entertained that the fiends have been let loose to make another attack when spring arrives. Mr. Swisshelm added that the rebels had made many promises to the Indians, but the Indians certainly would not, and would one day visit them with a fearful retribution. The massacres took place about two miles from St. Cloud.

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A CORESPONDENT of the Sioux City Register, writing from Fort Pierre, gives substantially the same account of the rescue of the little girl Engal, published by us some time ago, and after alluding to the interference of the Devil's Lake Indians.

The citizens have the reputation of being loyal men, but it is a well known fact that three fourths of the population are Rebel sympathizers or Rebel spies.

In view of this, Col. Morgan, Commandant at that post, acting under orders from Gen. Hunter, issued the following orders:

DISLOCATING ISLAND OF BOY WEST, Fla.—U. S. Barber, Feb. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10: In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the commandant of the South, the families of all persons whites, residing within the limits of the Commandant's jurisdiction, including negroes, negro laborers, &c., will be required to report themselves to the Adjutant General, upon the part of the Secretary of War, on the 1st of April, 1862.

ON ENROLLED RILLS ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.—MESSRS. DODD, DIXON, AND HARRIS, CHAMBERS, SUMNER, HARRIS, SANDBURG, BIRCH, AND HAWARD.

RECOLLECTING CLOUDS.—MESSRS. WILLIAMSON, HALE, LANE, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND WRIGHT.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—MESSRS. DODD, CHAMBERS, SUMNER, HARRIS, SANDBURG, BIRCH, AND HAWARD.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—MESSRS. FORTIN, ANTHONY, HALE, CHAMBLER, SANDBURG, AND WRIGHT.

PROBLEMS.—MESSRS. WADE (chairman), WILKINSON, HALE, LANE (Kansas), CHAMBERS, DODD, AND HARRIS.

TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE ARMY.—MESSRS. DODD, CHAMBERS, SUMNER, HARRIS, SANDBURG, BIRCH, AND HAWARD.

ENROLLED RILLS.—MESSRS. LANE (Kansas), CHAMBERS, SUMNER, HARRIS, SANDBURG, BIRCH, AND HAWARD.

THE STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who was on board the Queen of the West when she was captured, writes as follows:

"NO SIGNS OF STARVATION.

From all accounts, there is not the least prospect of rendering Vicksbury by starvation. I was informed, by men who pretended to know whereof they spoke, while the late rain raised down the Mississippi, that the rebels had sufficient provisions enough to last throughout the winter.

As the Yazzoo Pass project of General Grant means nothing but the interruption of communication with Johnson, it will be true that the rebels will be so well supplied at Vicksbury that they will not need to bind together all loyal men of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the Nation.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1863.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THIS BRIDGE.

**EXTRA—DAILY PRESS—10 mill. \$1.00 per  
and 5¢ per month in *indefinite advance*,  
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—25 per annum; \$2.50  
for six months; \$1.50 each; ten do., \$1.00;  
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2;  
five or more, \$1.50 each; ten or more, toad  
five, \$1.00 each; twenty or more, from address,  
\$0.50 each.**

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To appear in a *square*, (the space enclosed in the  
square.)

One square.	Each additional square.
One time.....	\$2.50
Two times.....	1.25
Three times.....	1.00
Four weeks.....	1.37
One month.....	1.50
Two months.....	1.50
Three months.....	1.50
Six months.....	1.50
Twelve months.....	1.50

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Published once weekly, either in *Daily or Weekly*.  
First insertion, one dollar; *Continued insertion*, 25¢.

Legal Advertisements published at the expense of the Attorneys ordering, and paid for in advance, or on delivery of affidavits. Publishers not accustomed to pay for legal services, except in advance, beyond the amount charged for their publication. Advertisements published in the *Daily* rates with the *Half the Weekly* rates added.

Business inserted in the *Editorial columns*, one insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, ten dollars; one-half additional for each insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, ten dollars.

Advertisements located and placed under the head of *Special Notices*, one insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, one-half additional for each insertion.

Advertisements for less than three months to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One square, one insertion.....\$2.50

" four.....1.25

For subsequent insertion, and each additional square.....\$0.50

For P. M. Atchison and Weyman  
of St. Anthony, will act as Agents in  
circulating the *DAILY PRESS* in their respective towns.

WHAT A SOLDIER THINKS OF  
COPPERHEADS.

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written by an officer in an Indiana regiment, to his friends in this city:

HELENA, ARK., March 1st, 1863.

"The tenth of last month we left Helena for Yazoo Pass, and while there we had a hard time of it, removing trees that the rebels had cut in the bayou. We stayed down there six days and cleared out six miles of the obstructions.

We also (our Company) had a skirmish with Forrest's guerrillas, in which three of our men were wounded, all of them in the leg. We made them run but don't know whether we hurt any of them or not. The same morning they attacked a squad of our pickets, and the boys killed a horse for them.

The Yazoo Pass is a bayou that leaves the Mississippi six miles below here, and enters the Cold Water river that empties into the Hatchie, and that into the basin above Yazoo city.

The water is deep enough to float a Mississippi steamer. Where it enters the Mississippi a levee has been built. This our men cut, and as soon as this was done the rebels commenced cutting trees to obstruct the channel. The object is to pass some of our light draught steamboats into the Yazoo, and capture or destroy the fleet of steamers the rebels have above Hain's Bluff."

I sometimes feel discouraged when I think how slow the war is progressing, but then again, when I look around and view the vast expanse of Territory that we have captured, I feel better, and think perhaps we are going fast enough.

I think myself that the leaders of the Democratic party are doing all they can to make mischief over the President's Proclamation, but I can't think that the masses are disloyal, or that they will ever submit to the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy. I know this much, that the army is loyal, and four-fifths of them are in favor of the rigid enforcement of the Proclamation, and confiscation of all property belonging to the rebels; and the Democrats is the army, with a few exceptions, are the most solid Abolitionists here.

There is great activity in this department now, and you need not be surprised if you hear of a fight at Vicksburg soon. There have been a great many troops sent down the river from above and two divisions have left here within a few days past, and are on their way.

We were mustered for pay yesterday, and this was the third muster (six months) since we were paid and we have felt the want of it very much, the officers worse than the men as they received their rations and clothes while we have to pay such a high price for them. And a big price at that.

But still we are in the war, and will fight pay or no pay, if by so doing we can save our Government. All we ask is enough to eat and clothes enough to hide us from the poor Yankees.

These were the principal points of the letter, which concluded with protestations of eternal love and fidelity.

Having thus finally settled upon his course, the merchant went to bed, fell asleep, and slept as soundly as if he had never troubled himself about it, which he did not perceive he was a rather extraordinary man. The next day he was at the counting-room, calm and cool, and transacted his business in his usual manner. No one suspected him, for no one knew his secrets, which would have exposed his true character.

He directed that certain sums should be paid and others he collected, and he borrowed, for the shortest time, a considerable sum of a wealthy banker. At dusk he disappeared, and not till a late hour did his wife become uneasy about his absence. Going to his room, she found him sleeping soundly, and he was indeed a rather extraordinary man.

He had been to Lacquaire, for the short time, a considerable sum of a wealthy banker. At dusk he disappeared, and not till a late hour did his wife become uneasy about his absence. Going to his room, she found him sleeping soundly, and he was indeed a rather extraordinary man.

Now, my friend has proved that true of which we sang. He sees the "King in His beauty"—Jesus on the throne of glory—the "Lord in His holy temple." From that temple shall go no more forever.

ISABELLA B. RIGGS.

ST. ANTHONY, March 11, 1863.

The Charleston Courier of the 10th ult.

Much to our surprise, three fine steamers, with large and valuable cargoes, arrived here at an early hour on Saturday. They are the T. D. Wagner, Leopard and Ruby, all from Nassau. They bring the news that the steamer Florida, Captain Massie, had been at Nassau to coal up, and was there at the time she was reported to be captured by the Yankees.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received two months' pay and how can go on for six months more without pay, if need be.

w. w. s.

A Memorial of Amos W. Higgins, for the St. Paul Press.

On the western prairie, our friend's bodily form lies in silence under the winter snow. While it sleeps, his soul prays God unceasingly in the eternal summer of heaven. The body rests near the place where he spent his happy boyish years, while the soul is spending a year far happier than they—the first year of a new life in the home above.

AMOS WILLIAMSON HIGGINS, was born Feb. 24th, 1833, in Highland county, Ohio. A few years afterward, his parents engaged in missionary work among the Dakotas, so that his boyhood was spent at Lacquaire. By associating somewhat with the Indian children, he acquired the commencement of a knowledge of the Dakota language, which made his services valuable in after life. Although a boy may not learn a language faster than a man, he learns it better—infinitely. He learns to speak it more easily. When Mr. Higgins returned to the Dakotas, after many years of absence, he was prepared in a short time, not only to labor as teacher of a government school, but to instruct in the things which beyond the amount charged for their publication. Advertisements published in the *Daily* rates with the *Half the Weekly* rates with over half the *Weekly* rates added.

Mr. Higgins spent several years in Ohio, and afterwards went to Galesburg, Illinois, intending to go through college. Here he became a Christian, and for a time looked forward to a life in the ministry. This cherished hope was given up on account of ill health, which compelled him to give up the ministry and enter the law. After a few years of practice and play, when a growing lad, was probably the cause. Ambitions to work as much as other companions, and loving play too well to moderate in boyhood, he laid the foundation for much after-suffering. It was not easy for him, however, to secure the law, as his local ability was diminished, moral recompense was also lessened.

Advertisements for less time than three months to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One square, one insertion.....\$2.50  
" four.....1.25

For subsequent insertion, and each additional square.....\$0.50

For P. M. Atchison and Weyman  
of St. Anthony, will act as Agents in  
circulating the *DAILY PRESS* in their respective towns.

WHAT A SOLDIER THINKS OF  
COPPERHEADS.

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written by an officer in an Indiana regiment, to his friends in this city:

HELENA, ARK., March 1st, 1863.

"The tenth of last month we left Helena for Yazoo Pass, and while there we had a hard time of it, removing trees that the rebels had cut in the bayou. We stayed down there six days and cleared out six miles of the obstructions.

We also (our Company) had a skirmish with Forrest's guerrillas, in which three of our men were wounded, all of them in the leg. We made them run but don't know whether we hurt any of them or not. The same morning they attacked a squad of our pickets, and the boys killed a horse for them.

The Yazoo Pass is a bayou that leaves the Mississippi six miles below here, and enters the Cold Water river that empties into the Hatchie, and that into the basin above Yazoo city.

The water is deep enough to float a Mississippi steamer. Where it enters the Mississippi a levee has been built. This our men cut, and as soon as this was done the rebels commenced cutting trees to obstruct the channel. The object is to pass some of our light draught steamboats into the Yazoo, and capture or destroy the fleet of steamers the rebels have above Hain's Bluff."

I sometimes feel discouraged when I think how slow the war is progressing, but then again, when I look around and view the vast expanse of Territory that we have captured, I feel better, and think perhaps we are going fast enough.

I think myself that the leaders of the Democratic party are doing all they can to make mischief over the President's Proclamation, but I can't think that the masses are disloyal, or that they will ever submit to the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy. I know this much, that the army is loyal, and four-fifths of them are in favor of the rigid enforcement of the Proclamation, and confiscation of all property belonging to the rebels; and the Democrats is the army, with a few exceptions, are the most solid Abolitionists here.

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w. w. s.

From the Boston Transcript.  
OBITUARY  
FOR DE HAPPY RETURN OF DE DAY.

COMPOSE FOR DE OCCASION.

BY  
POMPEY TOODUR,  
THE  
ONLY SURVIVIN NIGGER  
OF  
DE RIVERELUSHUN,

10 YEARS, 7 MONTHS, 6 DAYS.

DE BE DE RIVERELUSHUN.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.  
MINNESOTA STAGE CO., CARRYING THE  
NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coach with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEMES OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL  
For Hastings, Winona, City of St. Paul, La  
Cross, Watonwan, Minnesota, Winona and La  
Crosse—meeting with the Lacroix and Mil  
waukee Stage Lines at 2 P.M. A.M. & P.M.  
For Stillwater—Daily, 8 A.M. & 3 P.M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Bell  
Mound, St. Peter and Marshall, Daily 2 P.M.

For Rosemount, Corte Rock, Mendota, Clinton, Fort  
Avenue, Mendota, Chaska, Winona, St. Mary's, Winona Agency and Manzano.

Also, Winona, Lake City, Winona, Winona,  
Fortville, Rochester, Charlton, and Winona—Daily  
8 A.M. & 3 P.M.

For Industrial, Anoka, Orange, Orlando  
Monticello, Clearwater, St. Anthony and St  
Cloud—Daily, at 5 A.M.

For St. Paul, West Prairie, Fort Ripley and  
Cross, Winona, Winona, Thursday, Friday and  
Saturday, 5 o'clock A.M.

For Redwood, Salt, Coon, Alexander  
Chippewa, Piney, Tamarack, Mendota, Abercrombie,  
Abercrombie—Monday's and Wednesday's at  
noon.

For Faribault, with connections for Superior  
and Bayfield—Monday's, Wednesday's and Fri  
day.

For further particulars inquire at the General  
Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO., Proprietors.

1862. 1862. Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul  
for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS

Would especially call your attention to the su  
perior advantages offered by them over any other  
company line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East,

ALL CLAIMS FOR  
OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF  
DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and  
forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSING  
CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

Merchants who design visiting the East  
Goods will please give us a call and obtain  
particulars.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 20, 1862. Subsidized.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY  
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Bur  
bank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 15 Murray street.

Boston office, 60 Washington street.

March 1st.

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GO  
down, a choice article, at  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LI  
quors and Cigars, etc., we offer at prices  
that will assure quick sales, at  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

300 BBL. ASSORTED WHIS  
KEYS, BOURBON & CO.

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUAR  
TER BOXES BALSAMS, crop of 1861, at  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

20 BBL. STUART'S BEST HON  
EST Syrup, a choice article, for table use at  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE, a  
prime article, for table use at  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING  
Mills for sale at manufacturer's price, at  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED  
Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes,  
Currants and Citrus, all new crop, for sale at  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GO  
down, a choice article, at  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

400 BOXES ASSORTED TO  
bacco, comprising all the favorite

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST  
IRON AXES. All 50 doz. Boxes Assorted Black Heads, first  
quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,  
1,000 POUNDS DRAPELLE, 7,000  
POUNDS DRAPLELLA, to be sold for our  
account, myself, J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A  
large supply of RUM for cash.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J.  
C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., corner Love and St  
Paul, I am now in full charge of their  
every Department, where it will afford me pleasure  
to serve you.

We shall have a large and selected stock  
of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand,  
which will be made available before my arrival,  
therefore I hope to merit the confidence  
of at least of those patrons who have  
been so liberally bestowed.

A. L. LAPERTEUR, Esq.

INDIAN WAR IMPLEMENTS.

The undersigned are Agents for

BAILLARD'S CELEBRATED

Breast Loading Army Carbines.

The most perfect and most convenient breast  
loading gun in use. One received at our office  
where a sample may be seen.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE,

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and St  
Paul, will leave at 8 o'clock A.M.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN  
RAILWAY COMPANIES

Express Freight Line.

VIA  
GREAT WESTERN, N. Y. CENTRAL

AND CONNECTING ROADS,  
TO AND FROM.

EAST AND WEST,  
CONTROLLED AND OPERATED  
BY THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

BY THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

CONTROLLER AND OPERATOR

OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

ROUTE UNQUALIFIED FACI  
TIES, AS REGARDS STOCK,

CARS, TAIDS, TIME, &c., &c., &c.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST  
RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL ALL  
SURANCE IS SAVED.

MARINE PACKAGES " G. W. R."

THREE EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave Chicago  
and Milwaukee, daily, for Winona, Dubuque, and St  
Paul, and Quad Cities, via Rock Island, Iowa, and  
Sleeping Cars on all right trains.

CHICAGO, Corte Rock, Mendota, Clinton, Fort  
Dodge, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Winona, Dubuque, and  
Milwaukee, daily, for Winona, Dubuque, and St  
Paul, and Quad Cities, via Rock Island, Iowa, and  
Sleeping Cars on all right trains.

GENERAL FREIGHT AND TICKET OFFICES,

23 Broadway, 21 State Street, Boston,  
P. E. REED, Agent, O. KIMBALL, Agent.

JULIUS MOIVICS, Gov't Agent, Buffalo.

J. BRIDGES, Managing Director, Hamilton.

A. WALLINGFORD,  
apres Chicago and Western Agent.

Michigan Central Rail  
Road.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the  
Canadas.

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS

Would especially call your attention to the su  
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J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 20, 1862. Subsidized.

W. M. BRADBURY'S  
Piano-Forte Establishment,  
No. 427 Broome-St..

ROBBINS & BRADBURY'S  
Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-St.

Having with him his interest, stock and ma  
terials from the late firm of "Light & Bradbury,"  
also, having purchased the entire stock of  
Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte Materials, owned  
by the late firm of "Robbins & Bradbury," he is  
now prepared to supply the increased  
market demand for these instruments, with  
the most skillful and experienced workmen,  
with a large stock of the best and most thorough  
models, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes  
unexcelled to any department.

PIANO-FORTE, 500 dollars, fresh and fine.

RASPBERRIES, 500 do. do. do. do.

CURRANTS, 500 do. do. do. do.

PINEAPPLES, 500 do. do. do. do.

WHORTLEBERRIES, 500 do. do. do.

FOREIGN FRUITS, 500 do. do. do. do.

BAISINS, M. & M. R., whole halves & quarters,  
make FRESH DIFFERENT SIZES on one and the same  
machine. Thus the LUCKY DOUBLE-LOCK,  
EXTRA DOUBLE-LOCK, and the LUCKY  
LOCK, make semi-skins on both sides of the fabric. Either of  
them can be produced while the machine is in motion.

CHOCOLATE, 500 do. do. do. do.

CHERRIES, 500 do. do. do. do.

PLUMS, 500 do. do. do. do.

DATES, 500 do. do. do. do.

SEASIDE, 100,000—extreme large, and including  
some choice and popular brands.

TOBACCO, 250 packages, including assorted grades.—Plug,  
Cut Cheewing, Smiling, Pipe, Bowles,  
Meerschaum, Klunkinik, &c., &c.

OYSTERS and SARDINES,  
A fine line of Oysters; also, Sardines, Salmon,  
Salmon Fish, Herring, &c., &c.

BRANDIES, VODKA, Bourbon  
Whisky, &c., &c.

Confectionery, 500 pieces, including  
assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

PIE, 500 pieces, including every variety.

October 15, 1862.

M. A. GNETIC

TACK HAMMERS.

If you don't want to mash your fingers, buy  
one of our TACK HAMMERS.

It is a great convenience, and will save  
you time and trouble.

It is a great convenience, and will save  
you time and trouble.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1863.

NUMBER 72.

## The Saint Paul Press.

**NEWS OF THE MORNING.**

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

We have an important order from Gen. Hunter, preparatory to a forward movement in South Carolina. The attack on Charleston has probably already begun. Officers and privates are notified of his order that they will be prepared for gallant conduct in battle.

Gen. Hunter has also issued another order, providing for the drafting of all able-bodied negroes in his department, for garrison duty.

Rosarians telegraphs to Washington that he has received a report that the rebels have evacuated Vicksburg. Nothing is known officially. It is rumored that the rebels have gone to Chattanooga, and will attack Rosarians. This is also rumored that they have retired to Jackson, Miss., which is to be the next strategic point.

Kentucky is again alarmed with rumors that the rebels are about to occupy that State permanently.

The success of the Yazoo Pass Expedition is confirmed, so far as the capture of transports and gunboats is concerned, but nothing is said concerning the capture of Yazoo City. Our forces destroyed 18 gunboats and captured 23 transports. This probably accounts for the evacuation of Vicksburg, or at least the reported evacuation.

What has declined owing to our reported success on the Yazoo, sellers in Milwaukee being unable to obtain \$120 for No. 1.

We have a batch of Parisian rumors that are rather French. The reason given for withdrawing the French troops from Mexico, if any such step has been taken, is hardly characteristic of the Emperor.

## THE DEMOCRATIC REACTION.

All over the country wherever there remains of great and noble and true in the Democratic party—whatever or wherever there is of it that still venerates the names of Jefferson and Jackson and cherishes the memory of Douglas, is in revolt against its betrayers, and calling back its legions from their unhappy war upon the government of their fathers to side with its defenders.

They have gone just far enough with their new leaders—the Jacobins of 1862—the Vandallaghans, the Woods and Worlds and Cincinnati Enquirers, and Chicago Times—the men who inveigh against taxes and arrests of traitors, and the proclamation and negro soldiers, and talk of peace and armistices and Northwestern Confederacies, and “leaving New England out in the cold,” and who invoke the sanctity of the *habeas corpus* to protect insurrection, and kiss the cheek of the Constitution only to betray it—they have gone just far enough with these men to find them out. They have gone with them to the brink of the black gulf of disunion and National dishonor; they have trod upon the treacherous platform with which they proposed to bridge the measureless abyss of infamy, and just in time to save themselves and their country from a common doom of fathomless perdition, they have come back, or are coming back, to where they started in the spring of 1851—back to the solid ground of an unconditional support of the Government against its enemies—the cause of the Nation against the rebellion.

The speeches of Van Buren and Brady at the great New York meeting which derive their chief significance from the fact that they are understood to reflect the views of Gov. Seymour are nothing more nor less than a renunciation of the whole spirit and purposes of the copperhead leaders, and a return to the lines marked out by such uncompromising War Democrats as Dickinson and Cochrane, and Andy Johnson and David Tod.

On our second page we publish for the benefit of our Democratic friends a liberal extract from the noble letter of Mat. Carpenter the ablest lawyer and most earnest Democrat of the neighboring State of Wisconsin—as thorough a partisan as ever lived when the question is legitimately one of party, but who can sink the partisan in the patriot when the question is no longer who shall govern the country, but shall we have a country to govern?

In this letter, which has fallen like a bombshell in the camp of the Wisconsin Copperheads, Mr. Carpenter gives an authoritative expression to the voice of the War Democrats of the West, and echoes back the trumpet call of the Union League of New York with “no uncertain sound.”

We bespeak the attention of our Democratic friends to Mr. Carpenter's views on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, the Proclamation, and all the Constitutional hair-splitting of the successors of Brockdenbridge in Congress, and of his allies throughout the North who invoke the Constitution, never on the side of its defenders, and never against the banded legions of its enemies, but always against its friends, and always to protect its foes.

**GREELEY vs. WHEED.**

Thurlow Weed, who announced his withdrawal from the Albany Evening

*Journal*, and the Republican party a short time ago, still seeks to dictate, and is constantly loading the columns of the *Journal* with diatribes that are eagerly copied by the Copperhead press. His latest effusion is like all the others, an attack on Greeley and through him the Rep. publican party.

In enumerating the causes of the Democratic success in New York, last fall and this spring, the  *Tribune* gives as one of them the following:

“Certain active, unprincipled, speculating individuals, who have organized a ‘National’ bank, but whose cardinal rule is to take care of No. 1, and who to that end act under the personal guidance of Mr. Thurlow Weed.”

This brought out Thurlow who is exceedingly bitter and charges the Rep. publican defeat to the abolition sentiments of his temple was slightly ruffled as work to make our excellent ice an article of export:

“I am not, however, so far from the truth as to say that we have not made some progress in this direction. We have heard of eight companies engaged in this work at this place, including Central Point, and we are informed that they will not far exceed us in amount, but whose cardinal rule is to take care of No. 1, and who to that end act under the personal guidance of Mr. Thurlow Weed.”

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The Saint Paul Press.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1862.

NOTICE OF PETITION.

To S. D. PUTNAM, OCTAVIUS CHURCH, Robert Allen, Addison Hoe, Andrew Mac, and Experience Mac, his wife, Pauline, and their children; John Putnam, his wife, D. W. Putnam, Lyander C. Jacoby, and Mary A. Jacoby, his wife; George H. Hawley, William H. Burbank & Co., Orrin Smith, and Mary Ann Smith, his wife; Preston E. King, and Mary M. King, his wife, A. H. Parsons, Joshua King, his wife, Anna, and their children; David B. Burford, S. F. Rogers, E. Knapp, Ziba Sprague, Jacob Smith, his wife, George Burford, Alice M. Munn, his wife, George Burford, Alice M. Munn, her son, James Barclay, P. W. Barclay, J. T. Clute, and Mary A. Clute, his wife; G. E. Ewing, Lorenz Wilson, Eliza B. Wilson, Richard B. Carr, Beaumont F. Eliza B. Wilson, Wickerdale, Henry F. Abbott, George Burford, G. Ewing, Jr., and Charlotte F. Ewing, his wife, S. L. Ewing, and their children; Mrs. F. Stevens, his wife, Elizabeth A. Baker, his wife, Hiriam F. Stevens, his executor, &c., of the estate of F. Stevens, his guardian, Parson W. Olmsted, Edwin W. Barnes, and Mary T. Sherman, Samuel Sylvester, William Barnes, George S. Dow, George W. Dow, and their children; Mrs. Hiram L. Fobell, Henry Depew, Hawkins Wickesford, and others, all of whom are members of the same family, and is enabled to turn Piano-Forte of unequalled tone and durability.

on the south line of sec. 27, being 14 chs 45 lks on said line from a post, centre of south line of sec. 27, and 25 chs 25 lks from the  $\frac{1}{4}$  e corner of

Dated February 26th, 1862.

W. M. B. BRADBURY'S  
Piano-Forte Establishment,  
No. 427 Broome-St.,  
NEW YORK.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention

of his friends and the public generally to his  
Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-st,  
corner of Crosby street.

Having made a large interest, stock and ma-

terials from the late firm of "Light & Butter-

ton & Co." he has now turned out a piano-

forte of his own, and having purchased the entire stock

of Piano-Forte and Piano-Fort Establishment,

he is now prepared to supply the increased de-

sire for pianos, by turning out a piano-forte

with the most skilful and experienced work-

men, with a large stock of the best and most thorough-

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## THE CITY.

The City Council meets to-day at 2 o'clock, being its second meeting for this month.

Some of our merchants who were East to purchase goods have returned. We note among them Louis Sommer, Esq., Shoe dealer, and Louis Blum, Dry Goods merchant.

Our friend, Pat O'Brien, was upset while riding in a buggy on upper Third street yesterday, by a team running into his buggy. No one was hurt.

MERCANTILE PRINTING.—Our merchants are preparing for the Spring Trade in earnest. Our Job Department is busy printing the catalogues of the fine Orphan Asylum on St. Anthony's Hill, and we hope they will have a rousing house to-night. Large contributions of food have been donated to them, and the supper to-night will be a bountiful feast of good things.

The following is the programme of the procession:

The procession will assemble at Market Hall at half past nine o'clock, A. M., to proceed thence to the Cathedral or to other Mass—thence to march through the principal streets of the city.

There will be a collection taken in the Cathedral for the suffering poor of Ireland.

OFFICES OF THE DAY.

Chief Marshal—PATRICK NASH.

Asst.—Dennis Sullivan, John Dolan, John McCarthy.

Banner Bearers—Johnathan Ireland, Edward Newell, George, Patrick McManus,

Irish American residents of Saint Paul and vicinity, are invited to join in the procession.

Another citizen gone.—Howard Ward, for several years a well-known citizen of St. Paul, died yesterday at his residence in upper town. Mr. Ward had been ill for some time with consumption. He was much respected among a deservedly large circle of friends.

LECTURE IN ST. ANTHONY.—W. W. King will lecture in the vestry of the Universalist Church in St. Anthony this evening, at half past seven o'clock. Subject—The Age and the Woman.

BIG FIGURES FOR WOOL.—At a wool sale in New York on the 11th inst., 1,000 pounds of choice Ohio plied flock fleeces sold at \$1 per pound, and 1,000 pounds of similar wools in this country.

The Prairie Farmer, published at Chicago, advises farmers not to sell wool this year for less than a dollar per pound, and to refuse all currency but "greenbacks."

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JUDGE COURT.—Edward Murphy was arraigned before Judge Court on a charge of having committed an assault on a boy. For this he was proceeding Edward was fined \$5 and costs.

William Shore, a soldier, who had been indulging too freely in corn, was taken on a charge of embezzlement at the hands of his commanding officer, the boy Shore, and was sent to the stocks.

Shore seized his person in such a way as to convince his disapproving master, but was provoked from any further demonstration. In lieu of any means to pay a fine, Reg. Gibson sent him to jail for two weeks.

DEATH OF S. WALTERS.—We regret to learn of the death of Captain Solomon Walters, of Company A, Capt. Grant's 6th Regiment, at Glencoe, on Friday evening, March 13th, aged 29. His disease was long fever. Corporal W. was long a resident of St. Paul, a man respected by all who knew him. He was for several years a capable and energetic member of the firm of Walters & Co., which he founded, and which he carried on with great success, and which he left to his son, Edward, who has now assumed the management of it.

Corporal W. leaves a widow and several young children. His body has been brought home in charge of E. Beck, and will be buried here. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

NUMBERING THE HOUSES.—The numbering of the business houses on Third street has been almost completed. The numbers commence at Broadway, and end at the corner of Second and University, which is somewhere in the fifth hundred. This is the most desirable move, and will be a great convenience to strangers, and even to many of our own citizens.

We hope the numbering will be extended to some of the principal streets intersecting Third, Jackson, Robert, Washington, First, Market, Second, and others, the names of which are to be numbered in the same way as the business houses.

As these principal streets are to be furnished with signs, it will then be easy for any one to find his place of business or residence by a brief and accurate description, which at present cannot be done.

FINANCIAL STRATEGY.—Some of our St. Paul boys are exceedingly sharp in their operations. We heard of an instance a day or two ago, when a boy, about 15 years of age, on Jackson street, was pretty largely last week by several of the chaps, who seemed all at once to have an unusual amount to spend in nick-nacks. Strange to say, also, said boy was all in railroad checks, of the denominations of 40 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, and so on. The boy, however, at this time, received other scrip for the balance. By and by the confederates gathered up her bundle of scrip and went up town to buy in a new stock. When lo! the 40 cent scrip turned out to be 10 cents, "immediately" raised by means of a bill of exchange.

This boy will be a millionaire before he dies, provided he does not end his days in a State Prison for forgery. He is as sharp as the gold speculators in Wall street, and quite as honest.

M. & P. RAILROAD.—The St. Anthony News of last week says:

"The Pacific Railroad Company have already engaged the iron necessary to complete the road to Anoka. This will be laid within a few weeks after the opening of the season. The ditching, the contour, starts for Minneapolis, will be undertaken to negotiate the valuable lands pertaining to the road, in exchange for iron. If successful we may expect a rapid extension of the road, from Anoka westward to St. Paul, connecting with the railroads there."

The news neglected to mention one item, that we will supply. That is, that the passenger train conductor, Mr. C. H. Johnson, and his wife, know his business thoroughly. Just as well, and a pleasant word and smile for every body, both stranger and friend, riding on his train, and makes them feel perfectly at home. The consequential and uncivil bearing of some conductors on Eastern roads, is thus happily contrasted by the western politeness of Joe, who is the "true" railroad conductor of Minnesota."

JACKSON STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The number of our citizens are aware, has been for some time past, with a large debt, amounting to over some \$10,000 dollars. We are glad to learn that energetic efforts are now being made to pay the debt and save the Church. The loss of the Church and the consequent bankruptcy of the local school would be a heavy blow to the entire community. It is to be hoped that citizens generally will assist in relieving the Church from its embarrassments. The debt was incurred in the "fast time" of 1856, and this is not the first time that the church has been in the financing of those days. We hear that the subscription list has been liberally signed to, and it is hoped the entire amount will be raised without applying for aid in the East, which last is a measure never to be depended on, and at the present time one that almost every congregation would prefer not to do.

Saint Patrick's Festival.—To-day is the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland, and Irishmen the world over are to celebrate it

in patriotic style. Our Illinoian friends in St. Paul are on the subject, and will demonstrate the day a portion of their benevolent societies this evening, and by a festival this evening at the Athenaeum.

Of the latter we can safely speak in advance as to be a success. The proceeds are to be devoted to the relief of the fine Orphan Asylum on St. Anthony's Hill, and we hope they will have a rousing house to-night. Large contributions of food have been donated to them, and the supper to-night will be a bountiful feast of good things.

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## News from Europe.

## Emancipation Meeting at Liverpool.

On the evening of Feb. 20 a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Liverpool to endorse President Lincoln's emancipation policy, at which a number of speeches were delivered, and the following address to the Prince was adopted:

*Address to the inhabitants of Liverpool, England, by the Liverpool Anti-Slavery Society.*

Sir: Some 240 years ago a small number of slaves were imported into the British Virgin Islands, and twenty negro slaves—the first ever imported into the West Indies.

In the year 1800, by continued importations and by natural increase, that number had increased to

These two facts describe an evil which has been a curse upon our country, and which has brought upon us the deepest shame and disgrace.

It is with mingled pain and pleasure that we look upon the Colonies with pride, that England should ever hold such fame with us, that we are the spirit of length back to the bounds of vest.

But our slavery was only colonial.

It did not pollute the life-blood of the people at large, but it did pollute the life-blood of the slaves.

It is the life-blood of the slaves that we are to purify, and that we are to purify.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

The Saint Paul Press.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18,

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Gen. Sigel has been induced to withdraw his resignation, and will probably be assigned to his old command.

The Navy Department has received no official intelligence of the victory on the Yazu. Private letters received at St. Louis discredit our success.

The pirate Florida, has made her appearance again, so that her "supposed wreck" must have been some other vessel.

Mr. Dayton informs the State Department that he read Mr. Seward's dispatch to the French Minister, who listened but made no reply.

Gen. Hooker reports the health of the army as excellent.

The Atlantic Telegraph project is being revived in New York, by Cyrus W. Field.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

We have more than once in our columns, referred to the fact that this terrible struggle in which we are now engaged is the most striking of all commentaries on the necessity of thorough systems of public education in all the States. We have seen that in those regions where popular education has been neglected, the rebellion has raged with the most intense ferocity, while on the other hand the feeling of loyalty is most eminent and unshaken in those sections where the common school system has been most developed.

In the city of Philadelphia, the common, public schools, equal, perhaps to any in the Union, terminate or result in a Central High School, filled with the most proficient scholars of the various schools of the city, and possessing a course of study equal to any of our Colleges. The success of this institution has been commemorated with its importance to the people, and it has turned out thousands of graduates who now fill the most responsible positions in the city, holding the first rank as lawyers, merchants, physicians, manufacturers, &c. The amount of benefit thus conferred, not only upon individuals and families, but upon the entire city, is incalculable.

We failed to learn from our exchanges that this excellent institution still continues to prosper; its list of alumni has swelled to the amount of many thousands, and its semi-annual commencement usually call forth the first talents of the city.

We would be glad if an institution of this character could be established in connection with the Common School system of the State. As we have, in the School Land grant from the National Government, the most munificent and extensive donation for educational purposes ever conferred upon any community in the world, and as we possess a people who seem to thoroughly appreciate the importance and necessity of education, it is not too much to hope that Minnesota may yet exhibit a development of the Public School system that shall make her name a synonym for intelligence and refinement.

Our people should never lose sight of the fact, that nothing can so exalt the character of the State, nothing so greatly develop its resources, as giving to the generation that is to succeed us the highest possible intellectual training.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

It will be seen by the following extract from a letter of the Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital to the Secretary of State, that the benignant effects of the treatment at that institution are already being felt by the Minnesota patients:

TO THE HONORABLE FOR THE INNATE,

MR. STANTON, MARSHAL, 1861.

Bon. D. Bloddy, Secretary of State, Minnesota.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to inform you that Mrs. Christian Peterson, one of the inmates from Minnesota, is restored to health of body and of mind, and now return to her home.

Gen. Lowry is some better, and I think slowly improving. The other Minnesotans are much the same as formerly. Best and "Christopher" are a little better.

Very truly your ob't serv't,

R. J. PATTERSON, Sept.

Mon. Henry A. Swift.

"D. B." writing from this city to the Rochester City Post, on the 9th inst., says:

On the evening of Thursday, Lieut. Governor D. B. was chosen as a member of Congress, commanded on the 4th of March, resigned his position as Lieutenant Governor. Hon. Wm. A. Phillips, of the People's Party, a member of the Senate, succeeds to the Lieut. Governorship, and succeeds to the Vice-Governorship of the State. The care of State is now托付于 Phillips, who is one of the best officers in the State, and is in all respects a high minded honorable man. The affairs of the State will be托付于 him during his administration.

— Senator Foot, of Vermont, refused to take his share of the mileage voted to itself by Congress.

— By a recent act of Congress, the bounty of \$100 originally offered only to volunteers who served at least two years, is to be paid to all volunteers, however brief their service, provided only their discharge is regular.

— The recruits for the Massachusetts colored regiment, in camp at Reservoir, have, says the New Bedford Mercury, all been supplied with uniforms, and have assumed quite a soldierly appearance, drilling both in the morning and afternoon.

## NEWS ITEMS.

— Skedaddling to Canada, to escape conscription, he again commenced. If these miserable dastards would only remain there nobly would care.

— They are to have a telegraph in Oregon. Three hundred miles of wire lately arrived there; two hundred were lost on the ship Noonday.

— In the list of Brigadier Generals lately confirmed by the Senate, we notice the name of Knife. A brigade having a General Knife ought to do a dashing business when in action.

— There was a panic in the dry goods market at New York, the other day, as well as in gold. But the market has recovered again now, under the influence of heavy sales.

— The Nashville Dispatch of the 10th furnished the following report of the killed, wounded and missing at Franklin, Tenn.:

Killed.....	120
Wounded.....	200
Missing.....	120
Total.....	440

Of these the 8th Indiana lost 260; the 33d Indiana, 40; the 19th Michigan, 45, and the 22d Wisconsin, 159. No Federal officer was killed; Col. Baird was wounded. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is said by the Dispatch to be about 500.

— A gentleman who conversed recently with Gen. John Minor Botts, says that though taking no part in favor of the Federal Government, he is nevertheless a staunch friend of the Union, and lives in hopes of a speedy restoration of its authority all over the land.

— Gen. Burnside, like a loyal Democrat as he is, says in a recent letter, "the law of Congress making every man a soldier is the curse of the South." These Indians were in a state of starvation. Their women and children were so near famished that they could scarcely walk. They were glad to give themselves up on any terms, for the sake of getting something to eat. They had plenty of clothing and goods that belonged to white women. There are two of the red devils that the whites were acquainted with at Lake Superior.

— Gen. McClellan and the "Peace Makers."

— Gen. McClellan, a life long Democrat, and a warm friend of Senator Douglass, addresses the following patriotic letter to John Van Buren. It will be seen that in common with the great mass of our soldiers, he looks with disgust and horror at the efforts of the Copperheads to embarrass the loyal cause:—

— BOSTON, VICKSBURG, Feb. 22, 1862.

Hon. John Van Buren:

An extract from your late speech has excited my entire sympathy. I have the old Democratic ring, and am also strikingly with the spurious emanations of the latter-day Democratic impacters that I cannot bear to hold it. It reminds me of the better days of the Democratic party, when, under the inspiration of the spirit of '76, we were a nation, and not a mob, and were ready, against armed enemies, that would dare to attack us.

— The Providence (Vt.) Express of the 27th ult., tells of a late rally of Unionists in Yankin County, North Carolina, where a number of them took refuge in a Quaker church, and defended themselves with arms against rebel efforts to recruit them, killing two and losing two, the rest getting off safely to the mountains, under the lead of a "Nazarene," who is denounced as a "bold, bad and daring man."

— A legal difficulty has arisen with the Rebel Government which has caused some embarrassment to the Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral Shubrick of the Naval Service to consider and report upon it.

It related to the circumstances connected with the paroling of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Mercedita, after she was struck by the Rebel ram off Charleston, S. C., which are of an unusual character, and, indeed, without parallel.

— Thirteen Senators, differing widely

in political faith, voted against the confirmation of Gen. C. M. Clay's nomination as Honorary Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Stuart, October 1861. She enjoyed considerable intimacy with our unsupporting friends:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

— Many persons are disappointed in learning that the Senate did not publish an explanation of Gen. McClellan's failure to report to Gen. Scott, when the latter was his active superior, and of the silence of Gen. Scott in view of the recent publication of his official letter of complaint against Gen. McClellan.

— We do not understand that this explanation is given, and we presume it will require further elucidation, which the most eminent requires.

— A Washington correspondent says

that there is a good chance of the Monitor being retained in the Navy, although she is now at the bottom of the deep. Mr. W. H. Fairbank of Washington has made a proposition to raise her for \$75,000, if the Government finds her whereabouts and furnishes tugs.

— Several of our prominent officers are endeavoring to get Mr. Welles to accept the proposal, and thereby preserve the pioneer of our iron-clad fleet.

— The New York Evening Post contains a careful analysis of the probable political complexion of the next House, which proves almost beyond a doubt that the Administration will have a clear working majority, while the Senate will stand:

— Republicans 29; Democrats 9; Unionists (including such men as Sprague, Hicks and Conness) 9.

— Ex-President Buchanan has bought two large farms in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

— Hiram Fuller, "Belle Britain," formerly editor of the New York Mirror, who traveled through this country as the laquay of Charles Mackay, is writing in London in favor of the rebels. His impiety and vanity are ridiculous.

— The correspondents of the Clarion, Mercier, and others there are parties in Richmond anxious to come in pro-victorians—"among them a gallant young Englishman, thoroughly skilled in seafaring, and familiar with all parts of the globe.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863.

NUMBER 73.

## LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

### OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Gen. Sigel Withdraws His  
Resignation and Re-  
sumes Command.

No Official Intelligence of  
the Victory on the  
Yazoo.

PEACE RESOLUTIONS INTRO-  
DUCED IN THE REBEL  
CONGRESS.

Mr. Dayton Reads Seward's  
Mediation Dispatch to  
the French Minister.

HE LISTENS ATTENTIVELY BUT  
SAYS NOTHING.

The Pirate Florida  
Still Lives.

A PRINTING OFFICE CUTTED  
AND DESTROYED.

Postmasters Authorized to Frank  
Internal Revenue Documents.

A Strong Belief That Vicks-  
burg is Evacuated.

Captured Texans Hand-  
ed Over to a Mob by  
the Rebels.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH  
RESURRECTED IN  
NEW YORK.

ARREST OF THE SHE-REBEL WHO  
CAPTURED A YOUTHFUL  
BRIGADIER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Gen. Hooker and his medical director report the health of the army of the Potomac as unsurpassed by that of any similar army ever known, and add that they have sufficient data for believing sickness in our army to be seventy-five per cent less than that in that of the rebels.

Gen. Sigel has withdrawn his resignation at the remonstrance of both official and unofficial friends. The reasons for offering it were, of course, his personal difficulties with Gen. Halleck.

— Sigel, it is thought, will be assigned an important command in the Army of the Potomac.

The detective arrested to-day Miss Antoinette J. Ford who planned the capture of Stoughton and Staff at Fairfax Court House. She lived opposite Stoughton's Headquarters, and was in the habit of receiving Confederate officers in disguise.

— She had among her papers letters from prominent rebels, and a commission as Honorary Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Stuart, October 1861. She enjoyed considerable intimacy with our unsupporting friends:

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SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Belief in the evacuation of Vicksburg is very strong, based on the ground that Federal forces have forced an evacuation by cutting off supplies and nearly surrounding the city, and that Port Hudson will be left to hold the Mississippi, while the troops at Vicksburg will fall back into the interior and reinforce Tennessee for a Kentucky raid.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

**TERMS.**—DAILY PRESS.—By mail, \$8.00 per annum; or \$6.00 per month *quarterly* in advance.  
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.—\$3 per annum; \$2.00 per month.  
ONE MONTH.—\$1.25 each; ten days, \$1.00.  
WEEKLY PRESS.—One copy, one year, \$2.00;  
two years, \$3.75 each; ten months, \$2.00;  
one month, \$1.25 each; ten or more months, \$1.00 each.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Inset to a Square, (the space enclosed in the following table):

One Square.	Each additional Square.
One time . . . . .	\$1.25 . . . . .
Three times . . . . .	.125 . . . . .
One month . . . . .	.62 . . . . .
Two weeks . . . . .	.40 . . . . .
Two months . . . . .	.80 . . . . .
Three months . . . . .	.75 . . . . .
Six months . . . . .	.90 . . . . .
Twelve months . . . . .	1.00 . . . . .

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Published once a week, either in a Daily or in a weekly.  
First insertion, 75¢; second, 50¢; third, 35¢; fourth, 25¢; fifth, 20¢; sixth, 15¢; seventh, 10¢; eighth, 7.5¢; ninth, 5¢; tenth, 3.5¢; eleventh, 2.5¢; twelfth, twenty or more times, 10¢ each.

Legal Advertisements published at the expense of the Attorneys ordering, and not delayed by the legal process of the Courts, will be charged at the rate of 25¢ per word, or 25¢ per word, plus 10¢ each; ten days, 15¢ each; twenty or more times, 10¢ each.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and Weekly will be charged at the Daily rates with the exception of the first insertion.

Business Notices, published in the Editorial columns, will be charged at the rate of 25¢ per word, plus 10¢ each; twenty or more times, 10¢ each.

Classified Advertisements will be charged 10¢ each insertion; 7.5¢ each subsequent insertion; and 5¢ each additional insertion.

Mr. P. McANEE, Minneapolis, and WERNER O'BRIEN, St. Anthony, will be Agents in circulating the Daily Press in their respective towns.

**The Raid Against Negroes.**

We have given full particulars of the mob in Detroit who seized upon an outrage committed by a Spaniard, as a pretext for an indiscriminate assault upon the colored population. This is but an evidence of the systematic attack upon negroes that the Copperheads are endeavoring to incite. The Detroit correspondent of the Chicago Times reveals the design of these reckless demagogues, in the following paragraph:

"Reliable gentlemen, who have reached the city to-day from various parts of the State of Michigan report that the feeling against colored residents is on the increase. It is feared that at several of the largest interior towns—Grand Rapids, Pontiac, Jackson, Kalamazoo, &c., violent demonstrations may shortly occur."

"Reliable gentlemen," and it is feared, "are good. Pray, who are these 'reliable gentlemen,' and are they the persons who are so much alarmed? A sneaking coward adopts a tone of depreciation to hide his meanness. If this correspondent had written what he meant, he would have said, 'It is hoped that at several, &c.'

A Copperhead Democrat, who is a registered voter in the Third Ward in the city of Detroit, commits a brutal outrage upon a little orphan girl, and an effort is immediately made, after opening the ball in the city, to provoke attacks upon the colored population throughout the State. The inefable meanness of such a course is transparent, but is on a par with the other acts of those howlers, who are so sorely afflicted with a concoction of 'nigger,' that the reception, designed for reasoning powers in sensible persons, is in their case filled with black pigment.

Where they cannot make use of the outrages committed by brutal white men, they seek upon some pretense.

This is not the first time Detroit has been disgraced by the motley crew of 'nigger hatters.'

Last August Captain E. B. Ward, the well known steamboat man, and one of the wealthiest citizens in Detroit, was mobbed at a meeting called to raise volunteers, and barely escaped with his life. During the day previous to the meeting a gang of Copperhead politicians, headed by an Ex-Democratic Mayor, who, if we may rely upon a city contemporary, is "well known in this community," were among the rowdies and low-lives characters in the city, circulating the lie, that Capt. Ward, who has in his employ several hundred men, had discharged them and filled their places with negroes. The result was that the appearance of Capt. Ward at the meeting in the evening, was the signal for an outbreak of the same nature, though less violent than the recent display of hostilities. The instigators of the mob knowingly circulated a deliberate and gratuitous lie, with the view of aiding the Southern cause by preventing enlistments. But the reaction came; the meeting, which had been held in a hall of the Knights of Columbus, was held the next afternoon and money and volunteers were offered to the Government without stint, the enthusiasm equalled if not exceeded that which followed the first call for 75,000 men, and Detroit for the time, was redeemed.

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and other places were also disgraced last fall by mobs of laborers, who attacked negroes indiscriminately, apprehending that they were to be supplanted by them.

It should be borne in mind that those who actually participate in these mobs, are not the only ones that should be held to account. They, in their ignorance, are but serving their Copperhead masters, and while they should not be held guiltless, a double punishment should be inflicted upon those who instigate their acts.

It is not hated for negroes *per se* that actuates the Copperheads, as not one of them would object to owning a few "little boys," but it is a desire to create dissension in the North on the "nigger question," and an endeavor to present the war for the Union in such a light that our brave soldiers in the field will feel

that they are fighting in an unworthy cause. They assert that this is a war for the negro, and their endeavor to engender a hatred for that race, which if successful, would cripple, perhaps fatally, the government which is engaged in a life-and-death struggle. The devilishness of their scheme is palpable, and a reaction cannot long be postponed. Already we see indications of it in the East, and when it comes it will sweep with a fury that will effectually silence the buttermilk traitors. It should be accompanied by bloodshed, let the Copperheads bear in mind that they have sown the wind and are reaping the whirlwind.

**The Dead Body of Fernando.**

Fernando Wood, Copperhead Democratic Congressman from New York City, and Copperhead ex-Democratic Mayor of Stamford, died yesterday morning. He was a member of the House of Representatives, not a man should be forced from the State by this act without a hearing over his dead body; and he was satisfied that his friends, their candidate, entertained the same view. He considered it their duty to stand by and cheer him.

Now, we should think it is a considerable hardship for Union soldiers to be compelled to walk over such a putrid carcass as the dead body of "Fernando," but we question whether it would impede their progress to any great extent.

"Fernando's" dead body contains a pestilence or an "internal machine," won't his friends please induce him to die for the sake of his co-laborer, J. Davis, and see what effect it will have upon the conscripts who walk past his bleeding body?

We should not be surprised if his objection to visiting Connecticut was to induce Gen. Stoughton to make a Professorship. Says the *Daylist*:

"It is not done by one man, two, three, or more, can make in doing it. Already, we know of three individuals, who are thinking of giving in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars a piece for that purpose. And we feel assured that there are others who will unite with them, giving a thousand dollars each, a Professorship will at once be endowed."

Don't all speak at once, gentleman.

**OLMSTED COUNTY.**

The *Republican* has the following statistics of the trade of Rochester:

From statistics kindly furnished us by the principal produce buyers in this city, we are enabled to give the following report of the amount of wheat and pork bought at the Democratic club-room in New York, and distributed to the faithful in quantities to suit purchasers. The cause demands your dead body "Fernando," and you certainly cannot forego this splendid opportunity to render the illustrious here, and damned hereafter.

**The Polish Leader.**

The leader of the Polish Revolution is Count Gurovski, a brother of Count Adam Gurovski, for many years connected with the New York  *Tribune*, afterwards with the State Department, and now, is understood, with Wilkie's *Spirit of the Times*. At latest accounts his army was concentrated at Dum-brown, and consisted of about 10,000 men. But the insurgents were rapidly flocking to him from the country around, as the revolution in all that part of Poland is in full blast. General Gurovski, his brother Adam, is one of the few surviving founders of the conspiracy or revolution of 1830. Then both brothers fought, and were both covered with wounds, but the former was made prisoner and kept for a long time in dungeons. As it is, we believe that the results of this season's business operat one place Rochester first on the list of interior towns in the last four months:

Wheat..... 65,000  
Pork..... 20,000

These figures embrace only the wheat and pork purchased for shipment, except a small portion of the wheat which has been retained here.

The product which finds a market in Rochester mostly comes from a section of country south-west and west of this point. That portion grows east of this city is principally wheat, and the grain towns are a railroad communication to the Mississippi will enable our city to command the trade of as large and fertile an agricultural country as any in the north-west.

As it is, we believe that the results of this season's business operat one place Rochester first on the list of interior towns in the State.

The *Republican* says that preparations for building a number of dwellings, stores and at least two churches, are actively going on in that town.

**BLUE EARTH COUNTY.**

The Park Dewey, described as a private in a Minnesota Regiment, one of the speakers at the recent great Union Mass meeting at Indianapolis, to whose eloquence and purity of diction the Cincinnati Commercial paid the high compliment quoted by us the other day, turns out to be an old citizen of Blue Earth county, and a private in the First Minnesota.

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**GENERAL INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTHWEST.**

The Rebels in Direct Communication With Fort Pierre.

**WHAT ARE THE FARMERS DOING?**

From the Mobile Register, Feb. 28.

Salt is now less than half the price that it was three months ago. The apology then made for high prices was that farmers had to pay so heavily for everything else, and that they had to pay so heavily for the rent of his cell is not known, but the whole affair was conducted so quietly as not to disturb his jailor, nor even the prisoner in an adjoining cell. It was discovered that he had made a previous attempt to effect his escape through the wall partition between his cell and the cell of another犯人. He cut an aperture through the adjoining lath and plaster partition, which enabled him to land on the stairway, as above mentioned. He had no difficulty in getting away from the guard of the inmates from the front of his cell is not known, but the whole affair was conducted so quietly as not to disturb his jailor, nor even the prisoner in an adjoining cell. 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